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PLANES SABOTAGED TO PREVENT REMOVAL

Reds were preparing to fly them out

CNAC, CATC MEN HELD IN CANTON

Frustrated Nationalist intrigues to have the grounded CNAC and CATC planes flown to Taiwan instead of to Chinese Communist-held airfields on the China Mainland prompted Sunday's sabotage of seven CNAC aircraft, the "China Mail" learned yesterday.

Unable to buy bonds, merchant hangs himself

Unable to oblige the Chinese Communists at Canton by buying HK\$70,000 worth of Victory Bonds, a silk merchant bought a coffin and hanged himself.

The vernacular "Wah Kiu Yat Po" in a report from Canton yesterday said that one Mr. Chen, owner of the Shanghai Silk Store on Ninth Route (Lower Section), was refused additional time to raise the necessary money for buying the Bonds.

Government statement on Courts

It is not the practice of British Courts to effect compromises in disputes before they though the two contending parties may reach a compromise by private treaty, said a Hong Kong Government statement yesterday.

The statement was issued following a news agency report from Washington suggesting that the Hong Kong Courts would probably compromise on conflicting United States and Chinese Communist claims to the 70 disputed Nationalist aircraft.

The official statement said that this Washington report presumably referred to the rival claims to the aircraft made by the Chinese Government and private United States citizens. It added: "The Government is quite unaware of the grounds for the statements contained in the report and it is regarded as highly improbable and much in line with the various conflicting reports which have appeared from time to time on the same subject."

The Weather

At 8:00 GMT (3 p.m. HKST) a depression lay over the Yellow Sea moving Eastwards. A moderate anti-cyclone over the Sea of Japan with a ridge of high pressure extending down Eastwards across Japan and towards the Pacific to the South East.

Today's Forecast: Light or moderate S wind, varying SE, fair and warm. 10-15°C.

Yesterday's Weather: Mainly clear, 14-20°C. Fair, moderate S wind, varying SE, fair and warm. 10-15°C.

CUB MAKES MAIDEN VOYAGE



Ivy, London Zoo's Polar bear, holds out her dripping cub, Brumas, after the cub's first swim in her mother's pool. Born in captivity, Brumas has never known the icy bite of Polar seas and at first was reluctant to go in, though the pool had been warmed by the bright spring sunshine. (AP Photo).

Round-the-world fliers forced back by engine trouble

Tokyo, April 3. The Army said today that Bob and Diana Bixby returned to Calcutta at 0931 GMT after their British Mosquito bomber developed engine trouble on their round-the-world speed flight. The Bixbys, trying to break the record of the late Bill Odom, had taken off at 0724 GMT.

The California husband and wife team were riding neck and neck with their own schedule before the mishap. The engine trouble puts them at least four hours and probably more behind that, and virtually even with Odom.

Across China

The Bixbys had planned to fly their twin-engine converted Mosquito bomber directly across Red China, and had hoped to land in the Japanese capital about 1700 GMT.

CMSN precautions

Since early yesterday morning a special security measure was enforced by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company on its 13 vessels that are laid in local waters.

Any persons boarding the laid-up vessels must produce for watchmen's inspection a pass issued by the local security guard, and a CMSN identification card. Visitors boarding these vessels must tell the watchmen the name of the person they are visiting.

According to the vernacular "Sing Tao" evening paper yesterday, CNAC and CATC ground mechanics had on March 3 discovered one revolver and 10 rounds of ammunition aboard one of the company's grounded aircraft.

However, this report was not confirmed yesterday. The vernacular evening paper further said that the only five-koowoon Civil Aviation Emergency Unit was stolen about a week ago. A new flag was purchased by the unit, however, and on Sunday morning when the seven planes were sabotaged, a Kuomintang flag was hoisted on the roof of the unit's building at Kowloon City opposite Kai Tak airport.

Meetings held

High ranking officials of all Peking controlled business enterprises here held numerous emergency conferences yesterday to discuss measures for safeguarding their properties in the Colony.

As a sequel to the sabotaging of seven China National Aviation Corporation aircraft at Kai Tak on Sunday morning, the conferences were secretly held in different places, the Chinese Government and private United States citizens. It added: "The Government is quite unaware of the grounds for the statements contained in the report and it is regarded as highly improbable and much in line with the various conflicting reports which have appeared from time to time on the same subject."

Others present at the conference included Mr. Percy Chen, Legal Adviser to CNAC and CATC, Mr. Liao Chung-sung, Acting CATC General Manager, Mr. Ho Feng-yuan, CNAC local Station Master, Mr. R. Eldred, Officer-in-Charge of Police in Kowloon, and New Territories, Mr. G. L. Liao, Officer in charge of Kowloon City police station.

During the meetings the officials decided to approach Government either for more police protection or to permit the pro-Peking firms to have more privately hired watchmen to look after their properties. Both CNAC and CATC got permission yesterday to have their own watchmen within Kai Tak airport for the purpose of safe-guarding their aircraft and equipment there.

Lattimore sees Sinkiang as focal point in Asia

New York, April 3. Sinkiang, China's South Western province, is a new focal point of Asian politics, says a book publisher here, this week which gained topical interest both by its author and subject.

The book, entitled "Pivot of Asia", is by Mr. Owen Lattimore, State Department adviser and one of the world's foremost authorities on Inner Asia.

Recently he has come under the lash of Senator Joseph McCarthy in his charge of Communist influence in the State Department.

The United States Secretary of State only yesterday accused Russia of "apparently re-summing on a grand scale the detachment of Sinkiang Province from China." Mr. Lattimore's thesis is that a new centre of gravity now forming in Inner Asia has in terms of power politics, two outstanding characteristics: accessibility for the kinds of power at Russia's disposal and inaccessibility for American power.

REPATRIATION OF JAP POW'S

Tokyo, April 3.

Soviet Russia has requested General Douglas MacArthur to despatch two vessels to the Soviet port of Nahodka to repatriate 4,000 more Japanese prisoners of war, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

One ship will report to the Russian port on April 12, and the other on April 20. Russia has been continuing its sporadic repatriation of prisoners of war throughout the winter following 7,000 prisoners that 370,000 prisoners are believed to be still in Soviet hands.

Britain seeks release of ss. Caduceus

Taipei, April 3.

Great Britain has moved in an effort to obtain the release of the British freighter, Caduceus of 4,445 gross tons, which has been under arrest at Kaohsiung (Takao) in South Western Taiwan since February 16.

Information received here said a representative of the British Ministry of Transport was due in Taipei tomorrow from Hong Kong to see what could be done to get the ship freed.

Meanwhile, the three British officers still aboard the Caduceus were still confined there. They were Chief Officer John William Layfield of Tycoch, Swansea, England; the chief engineer Norman S. Halliday of Preston, North Shields, England; and Second Engineer George James Groskop of Barry, Glamorgan, Wales.

FEARS MOUNT IN PI AS HUK RAIDS CONTINUE

Manila, April 3. Authoritative quarters are beginning to take a grave view of the current Communist-led Hukbalahap raids now in the sixth continuous day in Central Luzon. Some observers believe the Communist leadership of the peasant movement is directing the present drive in an effort to disrupt the economy of the country, already in poor shape.

The elusive dissident bands, striking at widely separated points from the Lingayen Gulf area in the North to Batangas in the South, apparently are following a preconceived pattern which best employs their lightly armed groups in hit-and-run tactics designed to cause diversion of the numerically superior Army and Constabulary forces.

The raids, aside from deaths inflicted and damage caused by looting and burning of some towns, have practically paralysed highway traffic in Central Luzon. Buses still ply the highways in the daytime, but practically no passengers ride them. In a country where trucks carry most cargoes, virtually no inter-city shipments are being made.

The capital city of Manila is in a virtual state of siege. A series of guard posts manned by large groups of Constabulary and soldiers are located on all highways some distance outside the city. Closer in, metropolitan and suburban police maintain check points where travellers are subject to rigorous scrutiny and all loads on trucks or in jeeps are carefully examined.

Within the city, all police leaves have been cancelled and plans have been made to call up more than 1,000 retired policemen who are on reserve rolls. Persons entering the City Hall and some other key public buildings are being searched by guards.

Threat to Manila

An unidentified official from a nearby province warned that the Manila police department of rumours of a plan to set the capital afire soon.

Outlying farms and villages in many areas North, East and South of Manila have been abandoned by inhabitants. Reports continue to come in of large Huk forces moving across the country at night.

The counter-offensive of the Army ordered soon after President Elpidio Quirino turned internal security over to the armed forces four days ago, is still shrouded in secrecy, except for one report that a drive was under way to clear Huk forces from one area near the junction of Laguna, Camille and Batangas provinces. Some difficulty is being encountered in differentiating between disturbances caused by the Huks and ordinary violence as excited rural correspondents of Manila newspapers pour reports into their offices.

Official reports issued at the Constabulary and Army headquarters are sketchy and days behind newspaper reports.

Raid near Manila

Communist-led Hukbalahap raiders returned to Montalban, 15 miles from Manila, last night and engaged a detachment of 60 Constabulary in fighting for several hours.

Telephone lines to Montalban and San Mateo, five miles closer to the city, were cut and only meagre reports had been received this morning. Quezon City police said from their outposts on the highway a few miles from San Mateo they could see tracer bullets arching through the sky and hear the sound of automatic weapons fire. They said fighting started about 10 p.m. last night and appeared to die down after four hours.

Constabulary headquarters had no reports from the area up to 9:30 a.m. local time.

Hainan invasion a failure

Taipei, April 3. The Nationalists wrote off as a total failure the Communist invasion of Hainan on April 1. They claimed that all remnants of a force of more than 7,000 had been accounted for.

Some of these tried to escape by sea yesterday but the junkies in which they were travelling were spotted by Nationalist warships and sunk.

Five hundred other Communists chose to surrender, the Nationalists claimed. Despatches said a considerable amount of equipment was taken as booty, including field pieces, tommy-guns and rifles.

Parade held

A big anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese Red parade was held yesterday at Hoihow, capital of Hainan.

Many thousands of persons took part and tons of fireworks were set off to celebrate the "great victory" the day before.

The authorities announced today the arrest of two men charged with trying to smuggle explosives into Taiwan, South Western Taiwan, presumably for subversive purposes.

Three men in charge of the warehouses to which the explosives were consigned, were also arrested, but it was not yet established whether they were in the plot, too.—Associated Press.

U.S. planes unloaded at Bizerte

Bizerte, Tunisia, April 3. French troops early today began unloading from the French aircraft carrier Dixmude the first shipment of American military aid for France.

The Dixmude, its movements shrouded in secrecy since it left the United States with a cargo of 48 Hellcats and Corsairs, fighter and bomber planes, arrived here late on Sunday night.

The aircraft, turned over to France under the North Atlantic Pact, were loaded aboard the carrier at Norfolk, Virginia, several weeks ago.

Unloading began within the naval base which is surrounded by deserted country almost inaccessible from Bizerte. The planes will be flown to France over Mediterranean ports some of which were Communist strike-bound.—United Press.

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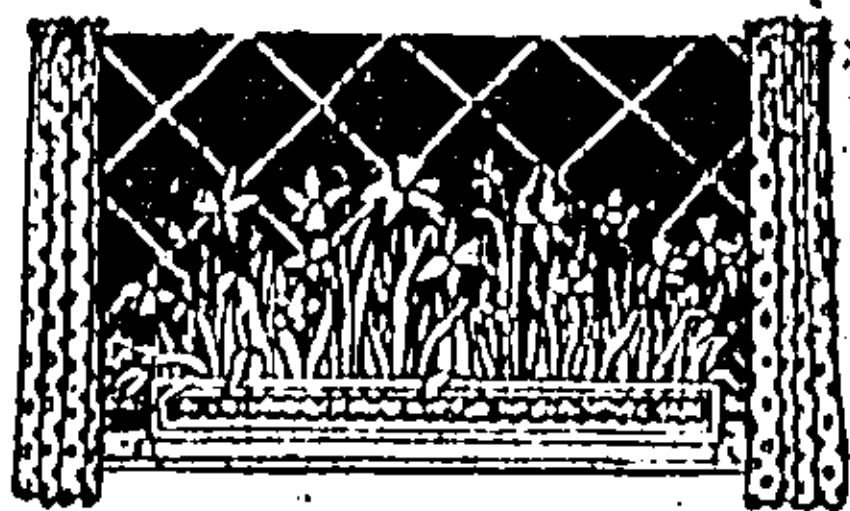
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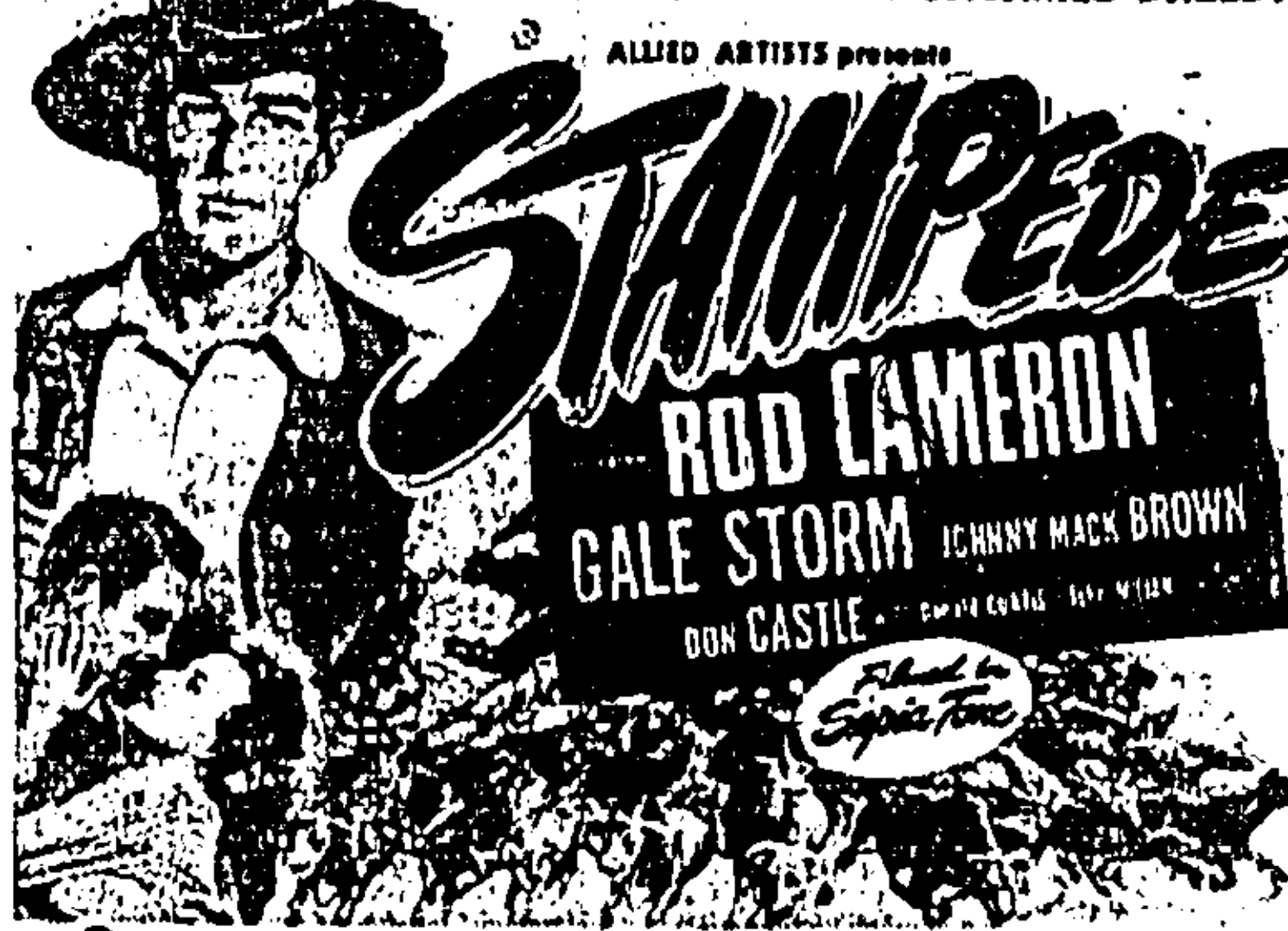
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Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Sir—It is an accepted fact that rulers, like so many lesser mortals, are called upon at times in their official capacity to do and say things which they, as private individuals, would avoid. There can be little doubt that the speech made by H. E. the Governor in applying the closure to the Budget debate falls into this category, for His Excellency, better perhaps than any of us, must have keenly appreciated how the Officials were feeling at having their well-considered opinions and suggestions brushed aside in such a cavalier manner. To what extent H.E.'s most diplomatic speech succeeded in assuaging the bruised feelings of the Unofficial Members has yet to be seen.

The Unofficial Members, whatever we may think of the manner of their appointment, are men who have risen to the highest ranks in their various callings and did not obtain their present status merely by virtue of long service, as did many of their opposite numbers, the Officials. In this instance the Officials spoke with the full weight of public opinion, expressed by every responsible organisation and body in the Colony, behind them; and that opinion, unanimous as never before, clearly informed the Official Members that the time had come to call a halt to ill-considered schemes and that the Colony can no longer afford the luxury of swollen Budgets. With such backing, to be asked to accept a position which amounts to a junior partnership in the management of the Colony would have been bad enough. To be asked to consider themselves as—has been clearly proved—a very inefficient break to the left and costly plans of Government servants must be a bitter pill indeed.

The Hon. Financial Secretary has asked the Unofficials, and the public, to believe that due consideration will be given to the suggestions put forward by them, but who will place any faith in that statement, having regard to the dilatoriness of Government Departments in dealing with public affairs? Shall we shortly have the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Financial Secretary rising in the Chamber to admit that he was wrong, and that after due consideration of the suggestions made he has decided to abandon his own ill-considered plans? The answer, dear Reader, is left to your imagination.

In a Press notice issued April 2, the Reform Club announced that it intends to join the ranks of those who indulge in that most unprofitable of all pastimes, the seeking of tax-raising alternatives, and once more we ask: "Do you think for one moment that your efforts will be crowned with success, or even be received openly, by those in our local Kremlin?" The Reform Club has as one of its published objectives the furtherance of good relations between Government and the public. Surely by this time it must be apparent that a give-and-take partnership is the last thing that our "obedient servants" desire, for such a partnership must involve the surrender of the absolute power which they now wield.

Of one thing we may be certain: that whatever representations are made locally are just so much wasted effort. If the Chambers of Commerce, Reform

Clubs and other interested organisations wish, to assume their rightful place in the leadership of public affairs, they can only do so through the medium of a direct appeal to the Home Government. A petition organised by these bodies, even one bearing the signatures of the unfortunate Five Thousand, will carry more weight than any declamatory speeches from local platforms, and if organised now, may well make the recent Gilbertian Budget debate the last of the comic series.

For the Unofficial Members even their severest critics can have nothing but sympathy. They have done their best to present public opinion, and by reason of the utter rejection of that opinion, are now faced with the alternatives of retaining their seats, and thereby branding themselves as willing to accept the role of impotent lip-servers, or of resigning from their positions. The choice is theirs.

Yours faithfully,

W.

A NOCTURNAL PEDESTRIAN COMPLAINT

Sir—At eleven o'clock on Sunday evening I was taking the short cut, to the Star Ferry by way of the dimly-lighted Cathedral grounds, when someone suddenly shouted an order in Chinese. As my knowledge of the language is confined to "Yum-sing" and "Tee-sing," I continued walking with one hand in my pocket—until I found a revolver pointing at my ribs.

When the incident closed I was left pondering as to what would have happened had I obeyed the impulse (a) to return the way I came, or (b) to continue walking. I am adding much to request that the police be taught to recognise the English for the Chinese equivalent of "What's all this about."

Yours etc.

C. F. GRAHAM.

Hankow Road, Kowloon.

Auction of Crown Land

Two lots of residential land were sold at the Crown Land Auction sale at the Public Works Department offices yesterday. One lot, 20,000 square feet, at the junction of Sassoon Road and Victoria Road, was sold to the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, for the upset price of HK\$60,000. The company plans to build staff quarters on the site. The second lot, a 6,000-square-foot site on Kowloon City Road, was sold to a number of bidders. The successful joint purchasers were Messrs. Chan, Kailing and Cheng, Keng-chuan. Only residential buildings may be constructed on the lot.

Vehicular ferries

Vehicular traffic across the harbour will be suspended as from 9 a.m. tonight, when the Hong Kong and Yau Ma Tei ferry system closes for repairs. Ferry launches serving passengers will continue as usual. The vehicular ferries will resume operation as usual tomorrow morning.

The company reported that the piers will undergo repairs. Work is expected to be completed by dawn.

There are now three vehicular ferries in operation. Two more are under construction. One is due to join the fleet within the coming two months to be followed by the fifth some time in August.

Chinese Estates show profit

The increase in rent collected as a result of the revision of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance was HK\$724,450. Announcing the above result at the 23rd annual general meeting of the Company yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Leung Kow-ling, told shareholders that, though there was an increase in net profit of HK\$24,450 over the previous year, this was largely offset by heavy expenditure on interest and depreciation of HK\$1,000,000. A final dividend of HK\$1.00 per share was declared for the year ended 31st March 1950, making a total return of HK\$1.00 to shareholders.

Deaths from tuberculosis

Forty-six deaths from tuberculosis in the week ending March 26 were reported in the weekly Health Return released yesterday.

Total deaths from the disease since the beginning of the year to the end of the period under review was 693. Other deaths included four from diphtheria, three from enteric fever, and one each from meningitis and dysentery. Total deaths from all causes were 275 as against 964 births.

Chiang to fast for famine sufferers

Taipei, April 3. President Chiang Kai-shek today appealed to all Christians in China to join him in a one-day fast on Good Friday and give the money saved in food for relief of starving millions in Red China.

Chiang, who is a Methodist, will take part in a four-hour prayer for God's mercy for famine sufferers on the mainland.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Communist cabinet issued a decree which "at one stroke saves millions of tons of edible food," according to the Peking radio, quoted in a United Press despatch from San Francisco. The decree stated that henceforth rice and wheat may be ground only once. Mills must produce not less than 92 pounds of polished rice from every 100 pounds of unrefined rice, and 81 pounds of flour from every 100 pounds of wheat.

Peking radio estimated that the measure would save 400,000 metric tons of food annually, at the same time improving the nation's health by adding to the vitamin content of the average Chinese diet.

If implemented effectively, the measure is likely to add to the Chinese Communist's unpopularity in South China, where the populace prefers highly polished rice.

Tractors from Russia

The radio also announced that "hundreds of tractors and heavy agricultural machinery are arriving in Peking from the Soviet Union." The machinery is to be used on State farms and for large-scale reclamation schemes. The radio said 424 farm machines and 64 tractors have so far arrived, and more are on the way.

It said the machines, including self-propelled combine harvesters, seed drills, seed sorters, threshing machines, and harrows. The tractors range up to 80 horsepower.

It reported that the first batch of 450 pupils has just graduated from the Peking tractor school which was established in preparation for greater industrialization of agriculture. Associated Press and United Press.

ENGLISH WEEK-END

The English week-end, already considered unbearably dull by many visitors from the Continent, goes right down to the bottom of the popularity chart when seen through Italian eyes.

The Italians have borrowed the British word "week-end" writes David Low from Trieste, but that is as far as the similarity goes. After a six day week and a late Saturday night, most Italians go to church on Sunday morning, but there the "quiet" Sunday ends. Instead of taking a slow walk around the park, or dozing by the fire, the Italians set out to enjoy themselves. Italy's Sunday afternoon is like Saturday in Britain.

Football matches, pony racing (the equivalent to dog-racing), cinemas, theatres and opera houses are all in full swing. During the winter hundreds of workers get up as early as 4 o'clock in the morning and leave in "excursion" buses for the snow-bound slopes of the Dolomites.

However gay the short Italian week-end, everyone is back at work by 8 o'clock on the Monday morning. To critics of their riotous Sunday the Italians cunningly reply that surely they deserve some relaxation after a six-day week.



Observatory handicapped by lack of reports from China

The Hong Kong Royal Observatory no longer receives weather reports from China. As a result, it now has the unenviable task of having to make bricks without straw, said an official statement yesterday.

The statement, by the Royal Observatory, contained the Local Storm Signal Code for Hong Kong. The Code was revised following a conference, sponsored by the International Meteorological Organisation, at Manila last year. It came into effect on January 1.

The statement said that the only important change in the Code is the introduction of the international warning signal for strong winds. This consists of a black ball.

The purpose of this signal is to warn small craft of the onset of strong winds which are not expected to reach gale force. It will be used to give warning of strong monsoon winds in winter, and of winds due to less intense tropical disturbances in summer and autumn.

It is not intended to be used as a preliminary signal to give warning of the approach of a tropical storm or typhoon, which is expected to give winds of gale force or greater in the Colony. A "strong wind" is defined as a wind with a speed of 22 to 33 knots.

Whenever necessary, strong wind warnings will be issued by the Royal Observatory, and the new signal, the black ball, will be displayed at all storm signal stations in the Colony.

These include the signal stations around the harbour which display the full code of alphabetical, and also the supplementary stations at fishing villages and other outlying points which display signals according to an abbreviated code.

Night signal

At night, the strong wind warning consists of three lights, white, green, white, arranged vertically, at the main stations. At the supplementary stations the signal consists of two green lights, arranged vertically. They may be some delay before the necessary alterations in the lights at supplementary stations can be completed, and until this is done the station concerned will not display any night signals.

The black ball is not a typhoon signal. It may be hoisted at any time of the year for the benefit of small craft. Its appearance should not cause undue alarm amongst the general public or the masters of ocean-going craft.

It cannot be expected that the warnings of strong winds in the Colony will be very accurate. The strong winds of winter are usually the result of an intensification of the anticyclone over the mainland of China, which in turn gives rise to a fresh burst of the North East monsoon.

At present no weather reports are received from China, and the forecasters are often faced with the unenviable task of having to make bricks without straw.

At first, therefore, the use of the strong wind warning will be in the nature of an experiment, but it is hoped that its value to fishing folk and owners of small craft will soon be established.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

The total eclipse of the moon could not be observed yesterday morning owing to an overcast sky. Mr. G. S. P. Heywood, Director of the Royal Observatory, told the "China Mail" yesterday.

The early phenomenon should have started from 4.00 and ended at 7.15, Hong Kong summer time with the total eclipse at 5.44. However, the total eclipse is very rare in Hong Kong.

Soviet spy chief shot in Vienna

Vienna, April 3. American military police shot down the Bulgarian-born leader of an alleged Soviet-operated spy and kidnap gang here in a gun duel early today in a large apartment building.

American and Austrian officials said Benno Blum, sought by the police for a year, was cut down by bullets after he fired on military police from his apartment hideout.

Military police entered the apartment in the French sector shortly after 10 p.m. last night after receiving a tip that Blum would be there in the company of two Austrian women.

Blum whipped out a pistol, fired a few shots harmlessly, and was killed by automatic and sub-machine gun bullets. He died a few hours later in Vienna Hospital.

United States and Austrian authorities described him as leader of a 20-member gang which worked under Soviet direction to spy on Western troops, kidnap anti-Communist Austrians and operate a huge black market.

The gang had seized at least 30 Austrians and displaced persons and turned them over to the Russians, authorities said. Austrian sources said, United States agents swept down on the gang last year and arrested 15 but Blum escaped.

—United Press.

Bandits raid village near Kuala Lumpur

Singapore, April 3. Bandits attacked the village of Damansara, seven miles from Kuala Lumpur, last night. They killed four Chinese and wounded four others.

Down the road they seized the Indian chief of the seven-mile estate, tied his hands behind him and shot him dead. Damansara village has no police station.

The estate in the area sent special constables to the scene when the firing was heard. Lieutenant General Sir Harold Rawdon Briggs, Malaya's new Chief of Anti-Guerrilla Operations, arrived here today.

He told reporters that the British Government and people were keenly alive to the situation in Malaya. —Reuters.

British peace committee on Japan

Tokyo, April 3. A top level Foreign Office official told a Japanese Diet group today that the Foreign Office has learned of rumours of the formation of a British peace committee on Japan in April to expedite the Japanese peace treaty.

Shirō Yoshida, Chief of the Foreign Ministry's investigating section, said the Ministry had received concrete news towards a Japanese peace treaty was in the air on the basis of reports from various foreign sources.

He said these reports were in line with dispatches that Japanese peace will occupy an important position in the discussion of the Foreign Ministers conference to be held in London in May. —United Press.

MACARTHUR HAS NO PLANS TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

Tokyo, April 3. General MacArthur has no immediate plans to visit Australia or to return to the United States, General MacArthur's spokesman today told AAP-Reuters.

He was commenting on reports from Melbourne that Lieutenant-General H. Robertson had told the press that General MacArthur would make a visit soon. General MacArthur has always stated that he would like to visit Australia when and where he could, but he has not yet decided on the date of his visit. —United Press.

Personalia

Among the week-end departures from the Peninsula Hotel were Mrs. J. V. Hunter, Captain and Mrs. P. B. Cutbush, Messrs. E. Harris, E. D. Sultan, H. Small, C. U. Manning, L. J. Cummings, C. H. Tucker, C. H. Van Meer, B. S. Bennett, and Major J. A. Gault.

New week-end arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel included Messrs. A. J. da Silva, H. Sullivan, I. J. Montilla, T. M. Hague, R. Reisinger, J. Walther, W. D. Gaddie, J. H. Marcal, and H. E. Fisher.

Messrs. C. Meyer, J. Marshall and Go Bl were among the arrivals on Sunday from Manila by CPA.

Mr. Alexander A. Marmis, the first Indonesian Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines, arrived here from Bangkok by Pan American World Airways yesterday.

Mr. Marmis who will leave for Manila shortly, is accompanied by Mrs. Marmis and a servant.

Mrs. Nan McEvoy, wife of Mr. Dennis McEvoy, Tokyo Editor of "Readers Digest," arrived from Bangkok by PAA yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. McEvoy will depart for Tokyo within a few days.

Dr. Li Shu-fan, well known local surgeon, returned from a world cruise by Pan American World Airways yesterday.

Dr. Li left here for America via Manila some five months ago. He returned here via London.

Among those who left for London yesterday by the ss. Hanyang were Miss A. J. Irwin, Miss A. A. McNabb, the Reverend Mr. S. Mrs. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Yule and Mr. E. D. Baillie.

Mr. J. V. Falkus left on a round trip to Brunei yesterday by the ss. Sochow.

Amusement park in Macao

The construction of an amusement park called the Nam Wan Amusement Park along the sea-front of Nam Wan, Macao, is under way.

The Park will have a theatre, cafe, studio and about 50 stalls for selling various commodities.

The theatre, for Chinese opera, can accommodate about 1,000 patrons. It was opened to the public last week.

The construction of a cinema house will be completed this week with accommodation for nearly 1,000 people.

It is the intention of the management of the Park to bring the admission fees of the theatre and cinema, and the selling prices at all stalls within the reach of the wage class.

The total number of employees working in different departments of the Park is more than 1,000.

UNION CHURCH ORGAN FUND

Latest donations to the Organ and Reconstruction Fund of the Kowloon Union Church are HK\$500.

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Further donations may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. H. P. Dart, European YMCA, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

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Genuine Bargains!

NENA SILK STORE

2D, Hankow Rd. Kowloon

Illustration of a woman in traditional dress.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following day's paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION VACANT

HEADMASTER for Stanley Boys Camp. \$300 per month and accommodation. Apply by letter to Brook Bernacchi, Prince's Building, Dea Voeux Rd.

WANTED KNOWN

AIR-CONDITIONED "AGE BEAUTY PARLOUR" - China Bldg., first floor. Hygienic & comfortable hair-cut by Shanghai Experts at \$2.00 satisfaction guaranteed. Tel: 21335.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds of materials) at competitive prices - from HK\$23.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection cordially invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor 31D Nathan Road Kowloon.

FOR HIGH Class Stationary and printing matter. VISIT CHE BAN & CO. Importers & Exporters Paper & Printing Inks. 58 Dea Voeux Road.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for: Hair, Curly, cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicure - ROSE MARIE Beauty ParLOUR - Phone 50384 - 43, Han-kow Rd., Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

WHY LIMP about with a painful corn or ingrowing toenail when a visit to Beten's expert chiropodist can put you right! Consult Beten's Beauty Salon, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient DURACLEAN SERVICE "DURACLEAN" COMPANY, DREIFELD, ILL. U.S.A. Agents: George Lin & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 5408.

CARPETS & RUGS - Genuine Peking and Tibetan, lovely designs and colourings, various sizes and in stock at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

PREMISES WANTED

END May beginning June 2-3, Rooms Kitchen and Conveniences not too far out unfurnished for indefinite period, no key money. Reply Box 583 "China Mail".

DANCING LESSONS

BALLROOM DANCING - "Made Easy" Advanced Lessons taught by "Specialists" Rumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug (Jive), English (1-3 P.M.) - Tony Hudson, 512 China Building.

FOR SALE

ANCIENT Genuine Chinese Paintings - Sung, Yuan & Ming periods. Rare Buddhist pictures. Owner refuge sacrificed pictures. Call 58927, Chan Chai, Room 415, Star Hotel, 25, Nathan Road, behind Peninsula Hotel.

TAMARA MAY 503 Peninsula Hotel Now Displaying Large Selection Spring and Summer American Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Waists, Coat Shoes, Etc. Open Until 6 p.m.

SHORTWAVE enthusiasts receive worldwide stations to their hearts' content with the amazing Pilot model BB481 Bandspreading important wavebands. 6 valves including R.F. stage. Handmade walnut cabinet gold metal grille. Large coloured dial. Demonstration without obligation. Colonial Agencies, 2nd floor, 14 Queen's Road, Phone 5810.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at \$1.00 per copy. Obtainable at: Leading Book Stores, Newspaper, Picture Glass and Photo Mail Order.

FOR SALE

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Revised edition) at \$5.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS - 100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

NATURALISATION NOTICE

"NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Choy Chung Tong of 3 Lincoln Road, Kowloon, is applying to the governor for naturalisation, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong."

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

PARI-MUTUEL

In an endeavour to relieve some of the congestion in the Members Pari-Mutuel Hall, a temporary counter has been erected at the south end of the paddock in the Members' Enclosure.

\$25 Win and Place tickets will be on sale there and it is hoped that Members and their Guests who wish to stake this sum will make full use of the new facilities provided and so help to relieve some of the pressure at the \$5 counters.

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

Hong Kong, April 1, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

ON THE

HONGKONG DERBY 1950.

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at: THE BRANCH OFFICE - KOWLOON at 2.00 p.m. on Friday, 7th April, 1950 THE TREASURERS' OFFICE - TELEPHONE HOUSE at 5.00 p.m. on Friday, 7th April, 1950.

The Draw will be held at the Public Pari-Mutuel Hall, the Race Course, at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1950.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

FOR SALE

6 COAST GUARD CUTTERS: 83 Ft. Long, 18 Ft. beam, 7 1/2 Ft. draft. 2 Sterling Viking Gas Engines of 600 HP each, or with 2 Grays of 220 HP each, wooden hull with copper sheathing.

1 WOODEN VESSEL IRON SHEATHED: 117 Ft. Long, 24 Ft. beam, 3 Ft. draft light, Crossley Engine of 450 HP 325 RPM in good running condition with all auxiliaries.

4 PICKET BOATS: 37 Ft. Long, 2 Grays of 220 HP each, speed over 12 knots, wooden hull.

3 MARINE TRACTOR RUGS: Design No. 421 with gas or diesel engines, 4 1/2 Ft. long, 18 Ft. beam, 3 Ft. draft, steel hulls.

Various other types of boats now under repair. Can satisfy buyer's requirements. Specifications and pictures can be furnished.

Inquire:

Manila Shipyard, Drydock & Engineering Corp.

Room 507, Insular Life Building, Manila.

Cable Address: MASHIDECO, Manila, Phils.

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

King's Building (2nd floor) 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

Real Estate Brokers and Valuers

NEW FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT KOWLOON. Section of land for two living rooms with three and four bedrooms. Sale from \$1,000 plus \$10,000.

Telegram: "Harriman" Tel: 51255

SAMAGAGA RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hong Kong)
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the abovesaid Company will be held at 601/600 Marina House, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, the 4th April, 1950 at 12.15 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th Sept. 1949.
2. To elect a Director.
3. To elect Auditors.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th March to the 4th April, 1950 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD., Secretaries.

Hong Kong, March 16, 1950.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH BORNEO

LABUAN AIRPORT REST-HOUSE

Furniture, furnishings, Crockery, Hardware, etc.

Tenders are invited for the supply of furniture, linen, crockery, cutlery, glass and kitchen utensils for the Rest House at the Airport, Victoria, Labuan in the Colony of North Borneo.

Full particulars and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works, Jesselton, North Borneo or from Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd., Singapore, or from Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Hong Kong.

R. M. WOOD, for Director of Public Works.

Jesselton, March 10, 1950.

BRITISH LEGION HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the British Legion, Hong Kong & China Branch, will be held in the Jacobson Room, Hong Kong, at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th April, 1950, by kind permission of the Hong Kong Hotel.

The Committee trust as a Member of the British Legion you will support them on this occasion.

AGENDA

1. Approval of minutes of last annual meeting.
2. Adoption of Accounts.
3. Election of President & Committee.
4. Any other business.

If you have any ex-service friends who might be interested in the British Legion, would you please bring them along to the Meeting.

J. D. CLAGUE, Hon. Secretary.

ALMA ESTATES LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hong Kong)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the abovesaid Company will be held at 601/600 Marina House, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, the 4th April, 1950 at 12.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th Sept. 1949.
2. To elect a Director.
3. To elect Auditors.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th March to the 4th April, 1950 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD., Secretaries.

Hong Kong, March 16, 1950

NOTICE



The above Trade Mark is the property of Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of Rochester Works, Tariff Road, Tottenham, London and is registered in Hong Kong in respect of Paper, Stationery and book-binding. It has been brought to our notice that imitations of the Folders and Carbon Paper manufactured by the said Company and bearing the said Trade Mark are being sold in Hong Kong. Notice is therefore hereby given that legal proceedings will be taken against any persons manufacturing or selling such imitations in the future.

For the information of the general public every genuine sheet of Kolok Carbon Paper bears either the Trade Mark printed or the name "Kolok" perforated thereon.

Alex Ross & Co. (China) Limited

Agents for

Kolok Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
VICTOR STUDIO HONG KONG OFFICE

REMOVED TO:
Room 115, 2nd floor, MARINA HOUSE, Queen's Road, Central
KOWLOON OFFICE:
195, Nathan Road

Partnership dispute in Supreme Court

A claim and counter-claim involving partnership between two local Parsee merchants came up before Mr. E. H. Williams, Acting Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Hearing was adjourned "sine die" on the application of Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, counsel for defendant, on the ground that certain accounts necessary for inclusion at the hearing were not yet submitted.

Plaintiff is Erash Mancherji Mehta, of 48 Cameron Road, third floor, who is represented by Mr. V. J. L. D'Alton, instructed by Mr. J. C. Stewart.

Mr. Bernacchi, on the instructions of Mr. M. A. da Silva, is appearing for Jehangir Pestonji Mahuvawala, defendant, of 10 Granville Road, third floor.

The plaintiff is asking for a dissolution of the partnership by the Court between himself and defendant constituted by a deed of partnership dated January 25, 1947, on the ground that defendant has been guilty of a serious misconduct in relation to the partnership's affairs.

Mehta also claims for an account to be taken of the partnership's dealings and transactions as between himself and the defendant from May 2, 1946, to the date of the dissolution of the partnership.

Damages and other relief is also asked for.

Counter-claim

Mahuvawala in his counter-claim also asks for the partnership's dissolution as well as for the taking of the accounts of the partnership dealings for the purpose of dissolving the partnership. Certain declarations by the Court are also asked for by the defendant.

Mr. Bernacchi's application for adjournment was opposed yesterday by Mr. D'Alton who objected, saying that any such application should be made by the plaintiff, although the Court could at any stage order such accounts to be taken.

Granting the adjournment, Mr. Williams ordered that both sides assist the receiver concerned in drawing up the accounts in question.

NOTICE VEHICULAR FERRY

Owing to repairs to Piers Vehicle Service will be suspended from 9.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. on Tuesday evening the 4th April, 1950. The Passenger Service will operate as usual up to 1.00 a.m.

THE HONG KONG & YAUMATI FERRY CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, April 3, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

EASTER RACE MEETING 1950

Saturday, 8th and Monday, 10th April, 1950

The First Bell will be rung at 11.40 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 noon, each day. The time interval is after the fourth race (1.40 p.m.).

There are 12 races each day (24 in all). The Hong Kong Derby is scheduled to be run on the first day, Saturday, 8th April, at 3.30 p.m.

Through tickets at \$48 each may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets at \$2 each for the Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby (over \$50,000 tickets disposed of to date). The latter may be purchased also at the Club's Branch Office, No. 322, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL SWEEP-ON-THE-LAST-RACE.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Admission Ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club House at \$19 per day, including 100 for 3 days or Gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The "Treasurer's" Comptroller's Office and the Secretary's Office will close at 10.00 a.m. each day. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 22918).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

"PUBLIC" ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the "Public" Enclosure is \$3 each day including tax for all persons including ladies and is payable at the Race Course.

BOOKMAKERS, TIG TAC MEN, ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Private passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are to be distributed them with discrimination and to ensure that their possession is the property of such holders and not to be loaned to the Members' Enclosure except for ladies and children on their duties and must remain in their employer's possession.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Of course I know we can't spend money we haven't got, dear! That's why stores have charge accounts!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authority"

FINE PLAY ALL IN VAIN

NO MATTER how efficient you may be yourself, your skill may be all in vain if you have a partner who fumbles the ball. That applies equally, of course, to the bidding and the defensive play. Bridge is a teamwork proposition, just as much of a two-man combination in the bidding and defending departments as in successful forward passes in football. That is the good of throwing a perfect pass: if the receiver gets the ball in his hands and lets it slip away?

S 10 5 2
H A Q
D K 4 2
C A K Q 7
S Q 9 4 3
H K 8 7 4 3
D 6
C 8 6 4
S A K 7 6
H 8
D Q J 10 8 7 3
C 9

(Dealer: North, North-South vulnerable)

	North	East	South	West
1 C	Pass	1 D	Pass	
1 NT	Pass	2 S	Pass	
3 NT	Pass	4 D	Pass	
6 NT				

Odd bidding by North, who risked loss of a game when he bid just 1-No Trump on that big hand when his partner had responded with a suit. But his play was better though he needed help to make the slam.

One of the best presidents the American Contract Bridge League ever had, Dr. Louis Mark, of Columbus, Ohio, showed his soundness in the East by not leading the unbid hearts, which would jeopardise his K, and whacking at the dummy's re-entries for the spade Q.

How should West play for 3-No Trumps after North opens the spade Q?

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q 2
H A Q 3
D J 7 6 4
C Q 8 7

S K 9 7
H K 10 8
D 9
C A K J 3

S J 10 6 5 4
H 10 7 2
D 9
C 10 4 2

(Dealer: East, North-South vulnerable)

How should West play for 3-No Trumps after North opens the spade Q?

Yesterday's Crossword
Across
1. A word of 10 letters, beginning with 'S' and ending with 'T', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
2. A word of 4 letters, beginning with 'C' and ending with 'E', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
3. A word of 6 letters, beginning with 'P' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
4. A word of 8 letters, beginning with 'L' and ending with 'E', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
5. A word of 10 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
6. A word of 12 letters, beginning with 'H' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
7. A word of 14 letters, beginning with 'W' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
8. A word of 16 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
9. A word of 18 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
10. A word of 20 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
11. A word of 22 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
12. A word of 24 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
13. A word of 26 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
14. A word of 28 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
15. A word of 30 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
16. A word of 32 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
17. A word of 34 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
18. A word of 36 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
19. A word of 38 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
20. A word of 40 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
21. A word of 42 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
22. A word of 44 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
23. A word of 46 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
24. A word of 48 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
25. A word of 50 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
26. A word of 52 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
27. A word of 54 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
28. A word of 56 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
29. A word of 58 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
30. A word of 60 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
31. A word of 62 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
32. A word of 64 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
33. A word of 66 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
34. A word of 68 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
35. A word of 70 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
36. A word of 72 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
37. A word of 74 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
38. A word of 76 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
39. A word of 78 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
40. A word of 80 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
41. A word of 82 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
42. A word of 84 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
43. A word of 86 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
44. A word of 88 letters, beginning with 'G' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
45. A word of 90 letters, beginning with 'F' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
46. A word of 92 letters, beginning with 'D' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
47. A word of 94 letters, beginning with 'N' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
48. A word of 96 letters, beginning with 'J' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
49. A word of 98 letters, beginning with 'M' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
50. A word of 100 letters, beginning with 'B' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.

Down
1. A word of 10 letters, beginning with 'S' and ending with 'T', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
2. A word of 4 letters, beginning with 'C' and ending with 'E', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
3. A word of 6 letters, beginning with 'P' and ending with 'S', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.
4. A word of 8 letters, beginning with 'L' and ending with 'E', meaning a person who is very fond of a particular thing.<

OPENS
TODAY**Queens**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Want to know what the Inspector General inspects?



DANNY KAYE

the Inspector General

The All-time
Comedy Kays from
WARNER BROS.

Technicolor

LEE**Liberty**5 SHOWS AT 11.30 A.M.
2.30, 5.15, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.5 SHOWS AT 12.30
2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

5 SHOWS TODAY

PEAK FILM PRESENTS



ADVENTURES OF THE BOY WITH THREE HAIR

記浪流毛三

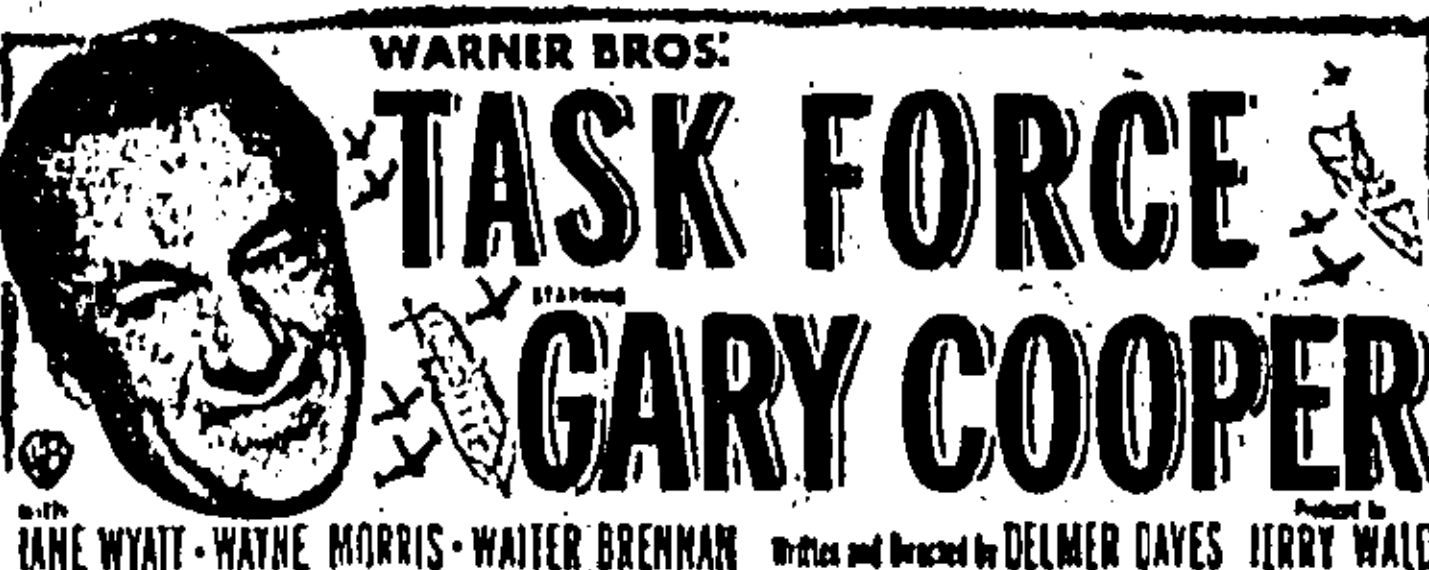
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Commencing Tomorrow: "THE LOST TRIBE"

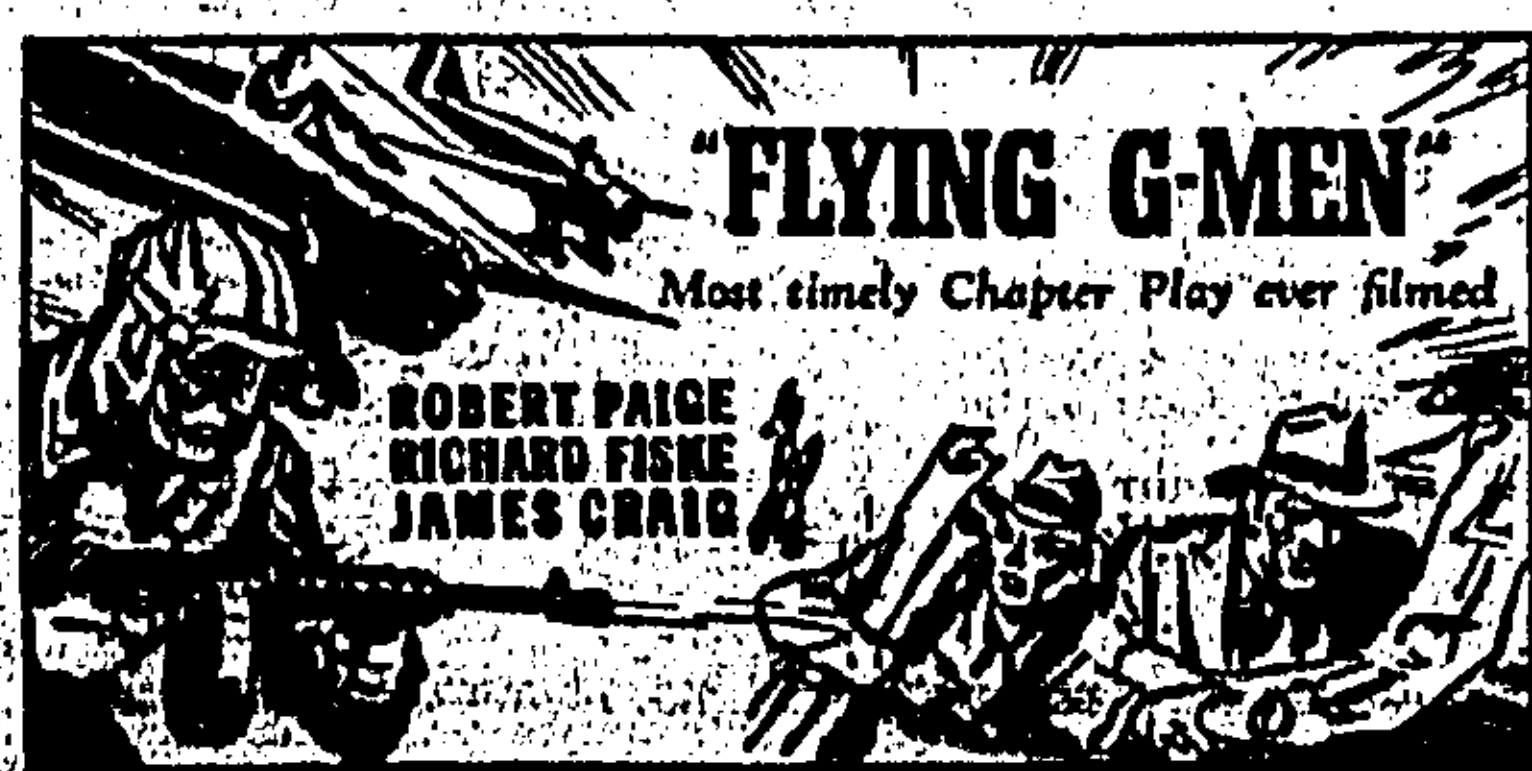
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THEATRE

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— FIRST EPISODE —



"FLYING G-MEN"

Most timely Chapter Play ever filmed

ROBERT PALCE
RICHARD FISKE
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U.S. PARTIES PREPARING FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Washington, April 2.

The United States Democratic and Republican Parties are drawing the battle lines for an all-out fight for control of Congress in the Congressional elections in November this year.

Elections will then be held for all of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives and for one-third of the 96 seats in the Senate.

The Democrats now have 54 Senate seats and 261 House seats compared with the Republican strength of 42 seats in the Senate and 169 in the House.

A Democratic Liberal and an American Labour Representative hold one seat in the House and three others are vacant.

Although most political authorities recognize that developments between now and November could swing a decisive mass of votes to one side or the other, the prevailing opinion today is that President Truman's Democrats are likely to retain their control of Congress.

The Republican leadership, smarting under taunts that they were producing only a "me-too" campaign platform, have decided to make Socialism the major domestic issue in their attacks on President Truman's "Fair Deal" programme.

The line of attack, developed at big party conventions, is that the President is planning to push the United States into Socialism through "Fair Deal" legislation.

GOP war cry

The Republican election war-cry, "Liberty Against Socialism," was proclaimed at a dollar-a-box chicken supper for 12,000 supporters, who crowded into a Washington sports arena to hear leaders outline the Republican programme and blast the "Fair Deal" plan.

Democratic leaders replied with a hundred-dollar-a-plate dinner attended by nearly 5,400 party followers who gathered in Washington's National Guard Armory to hear President Truman hit back.

They were not disappointed.

In a fighting speech, the President taunted the Republicans with having merely coined scare words like Socialism and other slogans to hide their lack of a positive programme.

He maintained that the American people had benefited from the progressive Democratic Party programme and declared that by "dragging out the same moth-eaten scarecrow of Socialism" as a 1950 Election issue, the Republicans were insulting the intelligence of the American people.

While the "concrete but vague" with confidence that the Party would not only hold its present Congressional majority but increase it, the Republicans were admitting that their Party men would have a hard fight to get control of Congress.

They fear that if they fail to make substantial gains in the elections, they will have little chance of having off the remaining Fair Deal measures and what they describe as a "welfare state."

To obtain a bare majority in each House of the next Congress, they need to hold the seats they now have and to add to them seven Senate and 47 House seats, captured from the Democrats.

But the Democrats will also have to make gains if they are to avoid recurring stalemates in Congress over parts of the President's programme.

To guarantee passage, the Administration must win more Democratic seats in the North and also induce a number of rebellious Southern Democrats to "toe the party line" on specific measures, like the Civil Rights programme.

This part of the Fair Deal includes measures against lynching, against imposition of a poll tax on Negroes and against colour or race discrimination in employment.

Open skirmishes

With their major party lines registered as a battle against Socialism, many leading Republicans used the British election results as ammunition for the opening skirmishes of the Congressional campaign.

They issued statements to the press proclaiming that the large

Conservative gains in Britain were a development of the worldwide trend against Socialism which would be reflected in the United States during the November elections.

The Democrats' counter-attack was that American Democrats were not Socialists, that Americans and not Britons would be voting next November, that the Republicans would regard Mr. Winston Churchill, the Conservative leader in Britain, as a "dangerous Socialist" if he were running in an American election, and that anyway, the Socialists had won the election in Britain.

Many Congressmen who face stiff fights in their home constituencies are anxious to get away from Washington as soon as possible to conduct their own election campaigns well in advance of November.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that Congress, in this election year, will remain in session through the summer and the expectations are that members will soon begin to speed up decisions on pending major legislation.

July is the usual month for adjournment, but last year Congress was kept in session until October 19 to clear piled-up legislation.

It is freely predicted that the President's controversial National Health Insurance plan, which resembles in many respects the British scheme, will be side-tracked together with the Civil Rights programme and revision of the Taft-Hartley Labour law (which the Trade Unions consider unfair) until next year.

Reuter.

Thousands at Blum's funeral

Paris, April 2.

Twenty thousand Frenchmen stood with bare heads in bitterly cold rain and hail at the State funeral of the Socialist Party President, Leon Blum, today. The 77-year-old statesman died unexpectedly on Thursday night.

Black-clad crowds started to mass in the majestic Place de la Concorde shortly after 1000 GMT as M. Blum's coffin was placed on a raised dais at the Eastern side of the square. The winds were so strong that they blew off the 15-foot flag which covered the coffin.

President Vincent Auriol, Premier Georges Bidault and the President of the Chamber, Edouard Herriot, covered by huge black umbrellas, stood with other government members in a wooden stadium specially built for the funeral. M. Blum's widow stood at M. Auriol's side.

M. Blum will be buried this evening in the Montmartre cemetery. Grouped around the funeral dais were delegations from Socialist parties from all over Europe. M. Auriol paid tribute to M. Blum as a great soldier of the ideal of liberty, humanity and peace.—United Press.

Japanese bank robber kills six persons

Tokyo, April 2.

A masked Japanese bandit last night murdered six persons by slitting their throats with a sword before escaping with the yen equivalent of £800 from a bank at Bibukamachi, on Japan's Northernmost island of Hokkaido.

The bandit broke into the residential quarters of the bank, and forced the manager to open the safe. After dopping the manager and the assistant and their wives and two children, the bandit killed them with a sword apparently to prevent identification.

Three other terrified children were hiding in a nearby room. They escaped.—Reuter.

VISAS MAY GO

Paris, April 2.

The abolition of entry visas between member countries of the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation has been recommended by the OEEC Council.

The proposal is that no visa should be required by people holding valid passports and wanting to visit a country for not more than three months.

Member Governments were asked to take the necessary steps without delay and report results to the Council by August.—Reuter.

MALAYA'S CAMPAIGN ENDS

Singapore, April 2.

Nearly half a million citizens took part in the operations against the guerilla forces during Malaya's "bandit month," which ended tonight according to a Kuala Lumpur announcement today.

The "month" was extended to five weeks. The Government will announce this week its plans for continued voluntary assistance.

An armoured trade was derailed yesterday between Triang and Mongkwan in Penang State, in Central Malaya. The engine and two wagons came off the line but there were no casualties.

Casualties in a grenade incident at Kuala Lumpur's amusement park totalled 28, according to official figures available today. Two were hurt very badly, four were injured seriously and the others were treated for minor injuries.

Casualties

One police constable was killed this morning in the Kuala Pilau area of Negri Sembilan by terrorists, who shot him down while he was going to buy food. A constable who was accompanying him escaped. The "bandit month" commenced on February 28 but was extended to maintain an element of surprise about its ending.

A Malayan Government spokesman said last week that nearly half the able-bodied male population of the Malay Federation, apart from those in the security forces or in the essential services had enrolled as volunteers to help fight the terrorists.

One volunteer was killed, one seriously and four slightly injured during the "month"—Reuter.

BERLIN CLASH

Berlin, April 2.

West Berlin police, wielding truncheons, charged a fighting crowd of Communist and anti-Communist youths on the borders of the French and Soviet sectors in Berlin tonight.

The youths clashed during a meeting held on the Soviet side of the border protesting against the recent arrest in West Berlin of members of the Communist-sponsored Free German Youth.

One policeman was taken to hospital suffering from a knife wound in the arm, and one demonstrator was detained. After the protest meeting ended anti-Communist youths stoned and broke up a marching column of young Communists who marched with bugles blowing and banners flying a few feet over the border of the French sector.—Reuter.

POPE SUFFERS FROM LEG PAINS

Vatican City, April 2.

Vatican informants said yesterday that Pope Pius XII is fatigued and suffering from pains in his right leg and foot.

The Pope has been suffering from arterio sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) in his right leg for some time. It was also learned that the Pope has limited his personal activities somewhat in the past few days.—Associated Press.

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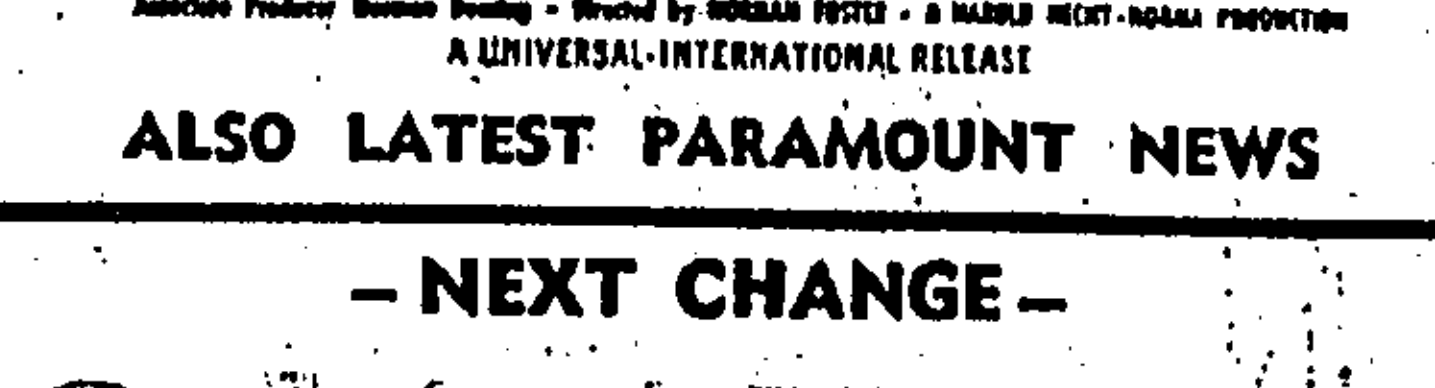
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WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS: THE THIRD BOOK

THE GRAND ALLIANCE

The tragedy at Singapore

By Winston Churchill



they were disembarking. At a meeting of his senior officers all agreed that it was impossible for the Navy to stand out of the battle at this critical stage. He reported his intentions to the Admiralty. He requested the Singapore Air Command to move fighters to our Northern airfields, and requested the utmost help from our meagre Air Force—namely, reconnaissance 100 miles North of his squadron on December 9, reconnaissance off Singapore from daylight on December 10, and fighter protection over Singapore on the morning of December 10. This last, all-important aid could not be given, first because of the expected attack on Singapore, and secondly because the Northern airfields were already untenable.

Lord, his voice sounded odd. He gave a sort of cough and gulp, and at first I could not hear quite clearly. "Prime Minister, I have to report to you that the Prince of Wales and the Repulse have both been sunk by the Japanese—two think by aircraft. Tom Phillips is drowned."

"Are you sure it's true?" "There is no doubt at all." So I put the telephone down. I was thankful to be alone. In all the war I never received a more direct shock. The reader of these pages will realise how many efforts, hopes and plans founded with these two ships. As I turned over and twisted in bed, full horror of the news sank in upon me. There were no British or American capital ships in the Indian Ocean or the Pacific except the American survivors of Pearl Harbour, who were hastening back to California. Over all this vast expanse of waters Japan



THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Tragedy told

The tragedy of these ships, in which chance played so fatal a part, must now be told. The Prince of Wales and Repulse had reached Singapore on December 2. On December 5 Admiral Tom Phillips arrived in Manila by air to discuss possible joint action with General MacArthur and Admiral Hart. Admiral Hart agreed that four American destroyers should join Phillips' fleet. Both admirals felt that neither Singapore nor Manila could at the moment be a suitable base for an Allied Fleet. Next day news came that a large Japanese sea-borne expedition had entered the Gulf of Siam. It was clear that decisive events were at hand. Phillips' fleet left Singapore on the morning of the 7th. Soon after midnight on the 8th it was reported that a landing was actually in progress at Kota Bharu, and later that other landings were being made near Singora and also at Patani (see map). A major invasion of Malaya had begun. Admiral Phillips judged it his duty to strike at the enemy while

pire, and Tenedos when this signal reached him. It added the warning that large Japanese bomber forces were based in Southern Indo-China. As the frequent rain squalls and low cloud were unfavourable for air action, Phillips resolved to press on. On the evening of the 8th the weather cleared, and he soon had reason to believe that he was being shadowed by enemy aircraft. The hope of surprise was gone, and heavy air attacks must be expected the next morning near Singapore.

Enterprise dropped

At this Admiral Phillips reluctantly abandoned his daring enterprise, and after dark turned homewards. He had certainly done his best, and all might have yet been well. About midnight, however, by a hard mischance another enemy landing was reported at Kuantan, more than 150 miles South of Kota Bharu. Admiral Phillips thought it unlikely that his force, last sighted by the enemy on a Northerly course, would be expected so far South by daylight on the 10th. After all he might achieve surprise. He accepted the risk and turned his ships towards Kuantan.

Japanese records make no claim to have sighted the British squadron from the air on the 9th, but a submarine reports them steering North at 2 p.m. The Japanese 22nd Air Flotilla, based near Saigon, was loading bombs for an attack on Singapore. They immediately exchanged bombs for torpedoes and decided to make a night attack on the British ships. They found nothing, and returned to their base by midnight. Before dawn on the 10th another Japanese submarine reported that the British were steering South, and a searching force of nine Japanese aircraft set forth, followed an hour later by a powerful striking force of 84 bombers and torpedo bombers, organised in waves of about nine aircraft each.

The report of the landing at Kuantan proved false, but as no amending message had been sent from Singapore the Admiral remained expectant, until soon after daylight the destroyer Express sighted the harbour and found no sign of the enemy. Before resuming their Southernly course, the squadron spent some time in searching for a tug and other small craft which had been sighted earlier. But now the crisis came and fortune was hard. The Japanese air fleet had ranged as far South as Singapore without sighting anything. It was returning home on a Northerly course, which by chance led them straight to their quarry.

At 10.30 a.m. shadowing aircraft was sighted by the Prince of Wales, and soon after 11 a.m. the first wave of bombers appeared. The enemy attacked in successive waves. In the first the Repulse re-

turned the Repulse towards the Admiral.

Fatal attack

At 12.22 p.m. another attack proved fatal to both capital ships. After successfully avoiding a number of torpedoes the Repulse was struck amidships. Soon afterwards, in yet another attack, a torpedo wrecked her steering gear, and then in quick succession three more torpedoes found their mark. Captain Tennant realised that his ship was doomed. He promptly ordered all hands on deck, and there is no doubt that this timely action saved many lives.

At 12.30 p.m. the Repulse turned over and sank. The Prince of Wales had received two more torpedo hits at about 12.23 p.m. and another shortly afterwards. Her speed was reduced to eight knots, and she too was soon in a sinking condition. After another bombing attack, which scored one more hit, she capsized and sank at 1.20 p.m. The destroyers rescued 2,000 officers and men out of nearly 3,000. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, and his Flag-Captain, John Leach, were drowned.

In reply to certain question of the Chiefs of Staff about why no fighter aircraft were sent from Singapore to aid the squadron, it was confirmed that Admiral Phillips did not signal his change of plan on the 9th, as he was keeping wireless silence. His position on the morning of the 10th was not therefore known in Singapore till Captain Tennant's emergency signal was received at noon. Fighters were then sent at once. They arrived only in time to witness the sinking of the Prince of Wales.

In judging the actions of Admiral Phillips during these calamitous days it should be emphasised that there were sound reasons for his belief that his intended attack at Kuantan would be outside the effective range of enemy shore-based torpedo bombers, which were his chief anxiety, and that he would only have to deal with hastily organised strikes by ordinary long-range bombers during his retirement. The distance from the Saigon airfields to Kuantan was 400 miles, and at this date no attack by torpedo bombers had been attempted at anything approaching this range. The efficiency of the Japanese in air warfare was at this time greatly underestimated both by ourselves and by the Americans.

Voice sounds odd

I was opening my boxes on the 10th when the telephone at my bedside rang. It was the first I

was supreme, and we everywhere weak and naked.

All plans were now being made in secret for my starting for the United States on the 14th. The intervening 90 hours were crowded. On the 12th I had to make a full statement to the House upon the new situation. There was much anxiety and not a little discontent with the long-drawn battle in Libya, which evidently hung in the balance. I did not at all conceal the prospects that very severe punishment awaited us at the hands of Japan. On the other hand, the Russian victories had revealed the fatal error of Hitler's Eastern campaign, and winter was still to assert its power. The U-boat war was at the moment under control, and our losses greatly reduced. Finally, four-fifths of the world were now fighting on our side. Ultimate victory was certain. In this sense I spoke.

I used the coldest form of factual narration, avoiding all



At a contest in New Zealand, a fowl was plucked in 35 seconds. Can any Taxation official beat that?

This joint Sino-Soviet oil company was apparently formed with the idea of sinking wells.

American forces in Japan to be toughened.

As an occasional movie patron I would ask: is this possible?

See quiz. Correspondent sends in "A Gallop of opinions in Taiwan." Appropriately enough, from a race which is currently shouting itself horse.

Goering's silver-plated bathtub has been unearthed. The overweight general had the idea that every clown should have a silver lining.

I cannot find the necessary To pay my electricity. My bill is such a ghastly levy. How can light be so very heavy?

Trade unionists in the British welfare state want even bigger and better money-losing nationalised industries, more extensive social services, even shorter working hours, and earlier and greater pensions—and reduction in taxation. Malice in Blunderland?

"Czech premier attacks girl ice skaters." Apparently he made ice at them but received the cold shoulder.

"The Imperial Viceroys were rickety and sinister." Something tricky about this.

It seems someone had the idea it was time bombs went off in Communist aircraft, making it a plane case of sabotage.

"Americans can marry cheaply." And divorce quicqually.

"Trouble brewing in Belgium." Sounds like another export opportunity for the Colony. If we can get in before our water shortage becomes too acute.

"Three APL ships said 25 per cent finished." This should be of interest in some quarters.

promises of early success. The House was very silent, and seemed to hold its judgment in suspense. I did not seek or expect more.

(To be continued)

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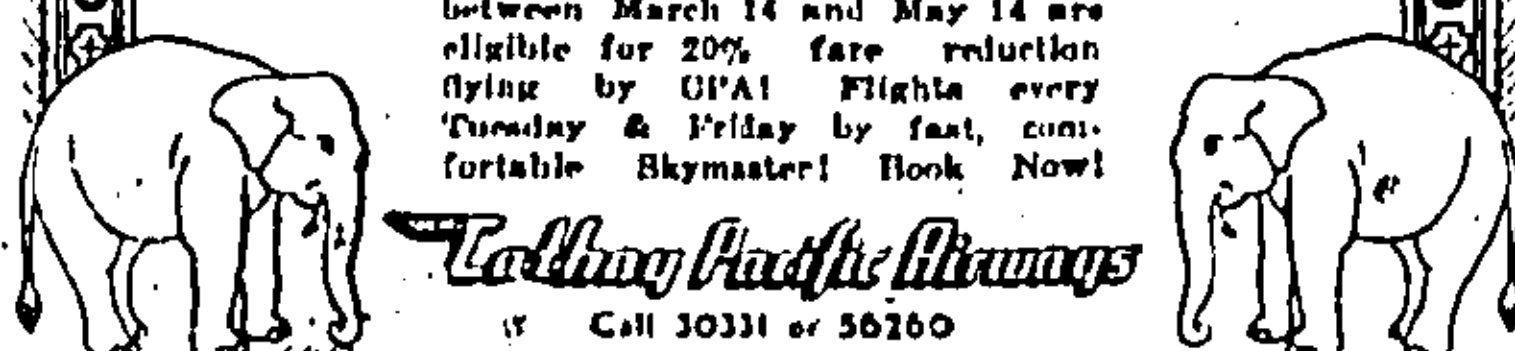
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THE CHINESE PUZZLE

When the People's Government was formed in Peking last autumn, one of its first acts was to ask for international recognition. Different ideas obtained among the ruling Party not only on this but on a great many other issues. Nevertheless the Common Programme, with its possibility of co-operation with the West, was put through and malcontents rebuked. No sooner had Mao Tse-tung left for his ill-fated negotiations in Moscow than the extremists began to reassert themselves. Their vigour at home and the long deadlock in Moscow combined to put them firmly in the saddle.

The ultimate agreement in the Soviet capital, which was undoubtedly a sore disappointment to the Chinese negotiators, confirmed the strength of the pro-Russian faction, but not their popularity. But Communists rule by power from above and not by popularity from below. The position today is that the people as a whole are disappointed and disillusioned and probably often hostile, and that the ruling faction are more firmly in control than ever.

This is at least one explanation of the apparent inconsistencies in statements over the week-end about the situation in China. Travellers who have recently arrived from Shanghai are quoted as saying that Communism is in China to stay, that the disappointment in urban areas and unrest in rural areas are of little real significance, and that the Nationalists have no hope of returning, since Russia is co-operating with the Chinese Communists in defence plans. On the other hand, there is a picture of Kwangtung Province given over to guerillas and other anti-Communist or bandit groups, while a prominent American banker of long experience in the Far East has emphasised the general disappointment over official bungling and over the results of British recognition.

All these aspects of the present position are founded on fact. The power of Moscow over the regime is again demonstrated by the Sinking agreement, whereby Russia is accorded unprecedented rights in that reputedly rich province. Half the oil and minerals, and other resources will go to the Russians. As one comment put it, this type of generosity would be called the vilest of economic imperialism if any Western Power had the audacity to propose it. It is just another example of what Peking prefers to call the "spirit of internationalism". Mr. Dean Acheson sees this agreement as part of the process of detachment of Sinking, on which he had spoken before. A Sino-Soviet air agreement has also been signed.

At the same time the People's Government goes out of its way to flout opinion abroad by its attitude toward the evacuation of foreigners from Shanghai. It refused to let the two American shallow-draft ships go up to Shanghai. The United States Government has got around the pretext raised about the status of these craft by chartering two Philippine commercial ships and one Panamanian vessel to convey the passengers down river. Now Communist Press reports indicate that evacuees

will have to take the roundabout trip via Tientsin to get out, and will first have to go through the whole official procedure again, from new exit permits to new ship bookings.

This is not bungling—it is sheer ill-will. Most of the victims have disposed of all their household belongings and it is easy to imagine the depth of their feelings. There has, too, been a palpable effort by some of the Communist authorities to evade the embarrassment of an offer of famine relief aid. They claim that the Government has more than enough grain to meet all requirements, that food prices are falling rapidly, and that all is well.

Meanwhile the nation-wide network of Sino-Soviet Friendship Associations has failed in its job of cementing the alliance. A new Peking directive makes this clear. Russian power over Chinese policy has again been demonstrated. The power of the People's Government to impose upon the people the policy imposed on them is growing. But the popularity of the Sino-Soviet regime is falling. It is in the context of these conflicting movements that the Western Powers have to determine their policy toward China. That task is difficult enough. Without sabotage at the rear as well.

MARSHALL'S WARNING AGAINST CUTTING ECA

Chips are down in East-West cold war DEADLY DESIGNS OF FOE

Washington, April 3. General George C. Marshall, founder of the Marshall Plan for European Recovery, today told officials who administer it that they are fighting a foe: "who has designs no less deadly than those we have ever faced."

He declared that the chips are down in the East-West cold war (an allusion to the game of poker at the point when the players have made their stakes).

CLASHES IN ITALY FORESEEN

Rome, April 2. Italian left-wing leaders warned the Government during a special Sunday session of Parliament today that they would fight to the utmost the import of American arms and the new powers given to the police.

The Government's equally firm reply that they will not stand for opposition to the unloading of imported Atlantic Pact arms fore-shadowed bloody clashes in Italian ports. The first shipment is already on the way.

Both the left-wing Socialist leader, Signor Pietro Nenni, and the Communist chief, Signor Palmiro Togliatti, declared that they would do all they could to fight what they called the Government's war policy.

Signor Togliatti also attacked the new powers given to the police to ban public meetings and accused the Centre-Right Coalition Government of leading Italy back to Fascism.

The Communist leader of the 5,000,000-strong General Labour Confederation, Signor Giuseppe di Vittorio, said: "Italy does not need arms but social reform. Italy must tell the United States, he said, 'Use the arms yourselves. We do not want to be your mercenaries.'"

The Minister of the Interior, Signor Mario Scelba, replying to charges of Government repression, said that in the last three months of rioting, for which he blamed the Communists and Neo-Fascists, four policemen were killed and more than 400 were injured.

"We are defending democracy from the tragic fate to which the extremists of the right and left would like to consign it," the Minister declared.

In a speech notably free from threats of further action against left-wing activists, Signor Scelba ridiculed the charges that the Government had embarked upon the path of Fascism and "murder of liberty" and contested the measures adopted in Italy with liberty of the individual behind the Iron Curtain.

The debate, provoked by left-wing interruptions, ended this evening without any of the violent uproar often resulting from major clashes between the Government and the Opposition.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

Brussels, April 2. King Leopold, the provisionally exiled monarch of Belgium, will meet M. Albert Devezze, the Belgian Premier-designate, at his lakeside home at Geneva tomorrow to discuss the Premier's failure to solve the Royal problem.

M. Devezze, who is flying to Geneva, was expected here on his return to the Belgian capital to give up his task of forming a new Government. The Belgian Regent, Prince Charles, would then call on a Catholic Party leader to make a fresh attempt.

M. Devezze, a veteran Liberal, tried to reconcile King Leopold's supporters, the Catholics, and opponents, the Socialists, by suggesting, indirectly, the return of the King provided he abdicated later in favour of his 18-year-old son, Prince Baudouin.

This was rejected by the Catholics, who said that he must return to the Throne unconditionally, and by the Socialists, who said he must abdicate unconditionally.

When King Leopold promised M. Devezze an audience last week, he said he would stand fast by his declaration in March that he

General Marshall was speaking at a "birthday party" here to commemorate the half-way mark in the Marshall Plan's four-year programme, reached today—the original bill was signed on April 3, 1948, but the aid scheme did not become operative until three months later.

Without mentioning the Soviet Union by name the General, who is a former Secretary of State, said, "The debates on the question of continuing the programme, it seems to me, are confused by a variety of motives. An appraisal of the requirements of the Plan is beset by a failure to realise that we are now engaged in a great struggle."

"You here may not be in the same sort of physical danger as troops on the battlefield, but you are engaged in a contest with a foe who has designs no less deadly than those we have ever faced."

"Make no mistake about it, the chips are down. Winning this struggle is as vital to the peace and prosperity of the world as any military campaign in history."

Clearly referring to proposals in Congress to cut Marshall Plan expenditure, the General emphasised the tremendous importance of carrying through on the scale planned.

"We must avoid proposals to emasculate and reduce ECA (the

Dr. Jessup granted access to information

Washington, April 2. Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Ambassador-at-Large, has been granted access to such atomic information as is necessary to carry out his new duties as Principal Advisor on world politics to the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

In announcing this, the State Department said that the arrangement had been made with the approval of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Republican Senator, Iowa), a member of the Senate-Atomic Energy Committee, protested that Dr. Jessup had been cleared without any check whatsoever on his record by the Commission.

"I want to emphasise that I am making no criticism or approval of Dr. Jessup," Mr. Hickenlooper told reporters.

It's the principle

"It is the principle to which I object—the fact that he was cleared without getting the information on him which is available at the State Department and which could have been obtained in 45 minutes," he added.

In an obvious allusion to the charge made by Mr. Joseph McCarthy, (Republican Senator, Wisconsin) that Dr. Jessup had an unusual affinity for Communist causes—an accusation Dr. Jessup had flatly denied—Mr. Hickenlooper said, "Without going into the merits, Dr. Jessup is engaged in a controversy which is still unresolved. I think it is just indefensible for the Commission to have given him clearance on the basis it did."

Dr. Jessup, who has been serving as Ambassador-at-Large and as Mr. Acheson's diplomatic "trouble shooter" for a year, was assigned last Monday to a new position in which he will have general supervision of international atomic questions as well as political problems confronting the State Department's High Command.—Reuter.

would abide by the decision of a joint session of the Upper and Lower House of Parliament.

In such a session, the Catholics would have a majority of seven.

Reuter.

Flying saucer? No, flying fruit dish!

London April 2. Soon after "thunder" claps and hailstorms started Londoners out of their after-dinner Sunday somnolence today, the Meteorological Office was busy with telephone calls from citizens who claimed to have seen a "pear-shaped object" high in the sky.

At first no explanation was offered for what may be the first attack of "flying saucers" on the British capital. Questioned on this point, an Air Ministry official said that if the object was pear-shaped it could not very well have been a saucer, but it might, he added helpfully, have been a flying fruit dish.—Reuter.

Meeting of Pakistan, Indian PM's

New Delhi, April 2. The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met for two hours this afternoon at Government House and discussed, according to authoritative sources, the procedure and programme of their talks on the problem of minorities and India-Pakistan relations.

No other person was understood to have been present at the meeting of the two leaders.

This was a preliminary meeting in their joint talks aimed at securing a solution of the minorities problem, which has been accentuated by the recent communal disturbances in East and West Bengal and also generally of other Indo-Pakistan problems.

No official statement was issued at the end of the meeting.

At the same time, but separately, there was a meeting on the secretarial level between members of the Pakistan Prime Minister's party and high officials of the India External Affairs Ministry.

These discussions will continue tomorrow.

The President of the Indian Union, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave the Prime Minister in honour of Liaquat Ali Khan. The guests included Cabinet Ministers and senior officials of the Indian Government.

Immediately after his meeting with Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, the Pakistan Prime Minister drove to Rajghat to place a wreath on the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated.—Reuter.

Real crisis in Europe, McCloy says

Washington, April 2. The present intense Soviet pressure on the West is a sign that the Russians have immediate hope of success, according to Mr. John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner in Germany.

Mr. McCloy expressed his belief in testimony, made public today by the House Appropriations Committee, on the need for occupation funds, especially for education and democratization.

"I certainly would not be frank with you if I did not convey to you my sense of the real crisis that impends in Europe," he said. "The Soviet have not abandoned the idea, by any means, of taking back Berlin."

The main task, Mr. McCloy said, was not to crack down on negative forces, but to build up positive ones. He said that positive forces did exist in Germany, forming a basis on which a solid structure can be built.—Reuter.

New Sino-Soviet pacts likely

Moscow, April 2. Western diplomatic sources here predicted today that new Chinese-Soviet agreements may be announced in the near future.

An announcement today of the establishment of a Joint Civil Airline for flights between Peking and Soviet cities followed an announcement several days ago that two new companies were established jointly by the Chinese and the Russians to exploit oil and non-ferrous metals in Sinkiang province.—Associated Press.

by the huge volume of exports needed for post-war reconstruction and recovery.—Associated Press.

LESS ECONOMIC U.S. AID NEEDED FOR JAPANESE

Washington, April 2. The U.S. Army wants about \$295,000,000 from Congress for continued economic aid to Japan and the Ryukyu Islands for the fiscal year beginning July 1, a House Appropriations Committee reported today.

This is a sharp reduction compared with the year ending next June 30 for which Congress supplied \$485,000,000 for these assistance programmes.

The proposed reduction is possible because of the increasing economic recovery of Japan, Mr. Tracy Voorhees, Under-secretary of the Army in charge of occupied areas, told the Committee in testimony published by the House group today.

The Japanese are now raising about 85 per cent of their food, Mr. Voorhees said, and have restored their industrial production to 75 per cent of their prewar output as based on the year 1939.

During fiscal 1951, Mr. Voorhees told the Committee, the Army planners helping Japan expect Japanese industrial production to be 23 per cent of their 1939 output.

Slightly more than \$200,000,000 is for Japan and about \$28,000,000 for the Ryukus of the \$295,000,000 now being asked for the Far East occupied areas, the Committee reported.

Export trade up

Mr. Voorhees and other Army economic affairs officials told the House group that Japan is steadily expanding her export trade and earning increasing amounts of dollars with which to pay for vital U.S. imports, principally raw materials for manufacture.

The Army officials estimated Japan's exports to the U.S. at present are about \$100,000,000 a year, compared with \$300,000,000 or more a year before the war.

In 1948, Mr. Voorhees said, Japan received \$520,000,000 worth of supplies from the U.S., American taxpayers paying for 78 per cent of it, Japan being able to pay but for 24 per cent.

In 1949, Mr. Voorhees continued, Japan's American imports came to \$507,000,000, the U.S. paying for 60 per cent and Japan 40 per cent.

This year (fiscal 1950), Mr. Voorhees estimated the U.S. will supply \$410,000,000 worth of goods to Japan and be called upon to pay for 43 per cent of it. For next year (fiscal 1951), Mr. Voorhees continued, Japan will receive about one thousand million dollars worth of imports, with the U.S. paying for about 23 per cent.

Vital to Japan
These materials, the Army officials said, are vital to Japan if she is to regain her economic self-sufficiency.

Washington, April 2.

The U.S. Army wants about \$295,000,000 from Congress for continued economic aid to Japan and the Ryukyu Islands for the fiscal year beginning July 1, a House Appropriations Committee reported today.

This is a sharp reduction compared with the year ending next June 30 for which Congress supplied \$485,000,000 for these assistance programmes.

The proposed reduction is possible because of the increasing economic recovery of Japan, Mr. Tracy Voorhees, Under-secretary of the Army in charge of occupied areas, told the Committee in testimony published by the House group today.

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Quake rocks Livorno; 30 injured

Livorno, Italy, April 2. At least 30 persons were reported to have been injured in a violent earth shock which spread terror throughout Livorno and the surrounding countryside at 9.55 p.m. GMT yesterday.

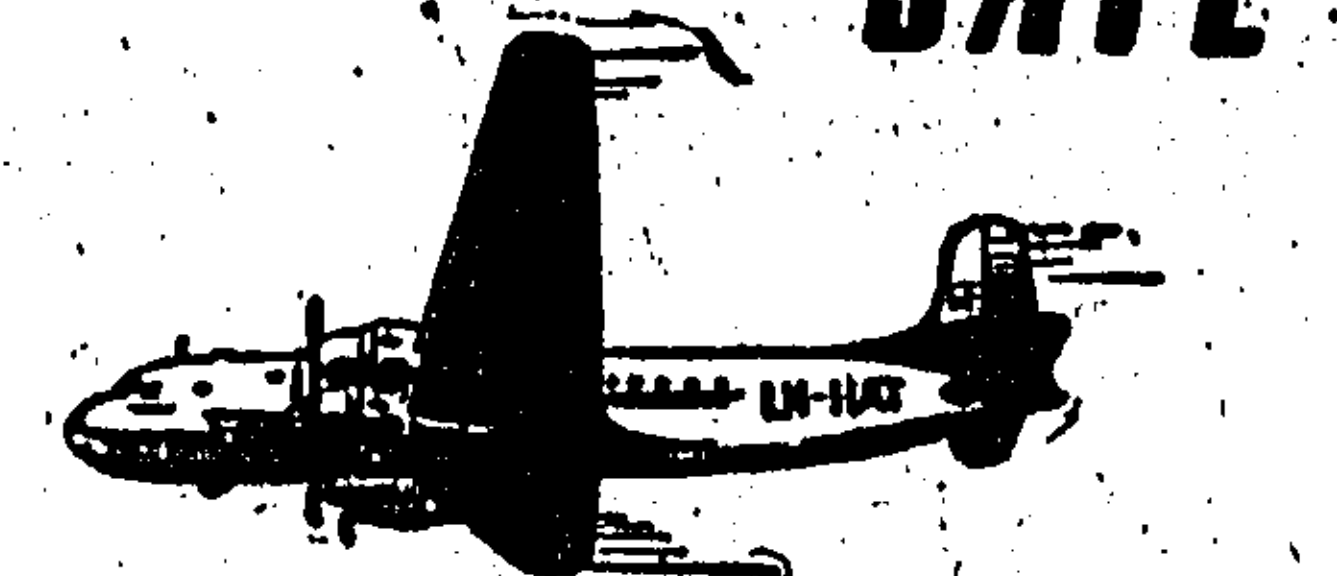
First reports said three buildings had collapsed in Livorno. Similar shocks were reported at Pisa and Lucca, but no damage or casualties were reported from those cities.

The shock was accompanied by loud rumbling noises from the earth. Panic-stricken citizens rushed from their homes into the streets and many fled into the countryside in cars and on bicycles.

Inmates of some hospitals were moved into the streets. Calm was gradually restored and early today most people had returned home. Police were patrolling the streets.

The Director of the Seismographic Observatory of Livorno said the shock was recorded at 9.55 p.m. GMT and continued for seven seconds. It was so severe, he said, that the seismographs recording pen broke.—Associated Press.

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FIVE JEWS KILLED IN AMBUSH; PACT DOOMED TO FAILURE

Tel Aviv, April 2.

Arabs killed five Jews in the Southern Negev Desert on Friday night, it was officially announced here tonight.

An Israeli Army spokesman said tonight that a mine and an ambush resulted in the death of three Israeli soldiers and two civilians near Wadi Shihala, near the Egyptian border.

According to the spokesman, an Army vehicle, travelling South to the settlement of Nirim, in the Negev, struck the mine. An hour later, a civilian car passing the spot found the wrecked Army vehicle and five bodies.

"All the men were shot and the boots of one had been removed," the spokesman said. According to the Israeli investigation, Arabs who had been lying in ambush attacked the car after the mine explosion.

The Israeli authorities made a very strong protest to the representative of the United Nations Chief of Staff and a special meeting of the Israeli Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission was called for today to discuss steps to be taken.

Doomed to failure

Meanwhile, the lack of confidence among the Arab States since the Palestine war has doomed to failure the projected Arab League security pact.

Under discussion, the military commentator of the "Al Misyar" newspaper, "Al Misyar," said today in Cairo.

This absence of confidence, particularly since the fighting and more recently due to reports that Jordan was planning a secret accord with Israel, had made further talk of collective security useless and a waste of time, the correspondent wrote.

"It is reported that Egypt is not prepared to share her military secrets for fear they might reach the 'enemy' and it appears that the League's Political Committee is divided on this issue."

One view is that the pact should be signed only by some of the member States, while others say it can only be effective if accepted by all.

The proposed alliance has aroused the interest of the United States, which is anxious to safeguard this strategically important region against possible Soviet expansion.

Though the United States is reported to be ready to finance the pact if it proves workable, Cairo observers doubt whether

Gaza area, now under Egyptian military occupation.

Arab circles here are sceptical regarding King Abdullah's future plans in connection with Israel.

British and American diplomats here are strongly counselling Arab leaders not to quarrel among themselves and to get down to economic development and raise the standard of living of the peoples "in view of the Communist danger."

Meanwhile, it is understood that the proposed pact to link the seven Arab States in a military and economic alliance, is now being considered by the League's Political Committee in Cairo, assisted by military and economic experts.

The Political Committee is studying an overall plan based on the pattern of the Atlantic Pact and the Benelux Union. This would provide for mutual assistance in the event of aggression when it came and for closer economic co-operation, but observers here doubt whether the proposed plan can make much progress while the Arab States lack confidence in each other.—Reuter.

Decision arouses speculation

Cairo, April 2.

Jordan's decision to join the other six Arab States, who voted yesterday to expel from the Arab League any member State which signs a separate peace with Israel, has aroused considerable speculation among informed observers here regarding her future intentions.

Jordan partially boycotted earlier meetings of the Arab League Council last week, but sent her Minister in Cairo to yesterday's session to vote on the resolution and thus fall into line with the other Arab States.

Observers are now asking whether Jordan's latest decision is not part of a larger bargain under which she would hope to secure general Arab consent for a plan to annex the Arab parts of Palestine.

King Abdullah is said to insist on having a part on the Mediterranean, possibly Gaza. He is also said to hold the view that the destiny of Arab Palestine must be decided by Jordan and Egypt, since no other member States have any forces in this area and because Jordan cannot continue to bear the financial responsibility for its administration.

But Egypt continues to back fully an "all-Arab" Palestine Government headed by Ahmed Hilmy Pasha and including Huj Amin El Husseini, the former Mufti of Jerusalem, who is a strong opponent of King Abdullah.

Observers here believe that Egypt is determined to check King Abdullah's reported ambitions in the same manner as she countered the "Greater Syria" scheme put forward by General Nuri Es Said, the former Prime Minister of Iraq.

Going ahead

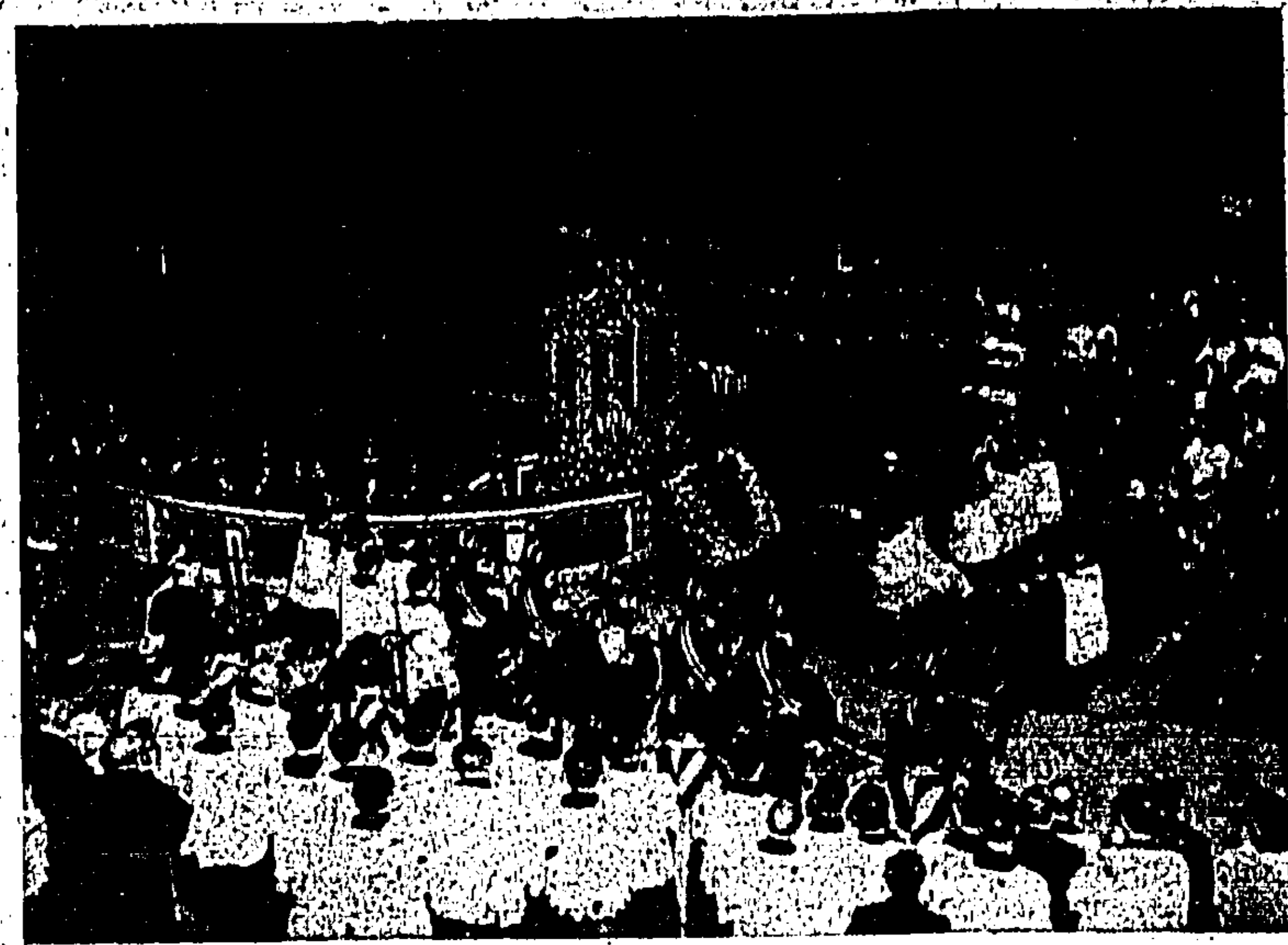
King Abdullah, meanwhile, is going ahead with his planned elections set for April 11 for a 40-man Constituent Assembly which would represent "East and West Jordan."

East Jordan is the area formerly known as Transjordan. West Jordan is a part of the area of Arab Palestine formerly under British mandate, stretching from Janin to Hebron.

It borders the river Jordan and the Dead Sea on the East and the

(Continued On Col. 4)

Pontiff at Jubilee Mass



Pope Pius XII celebrated Mass in the Basilica of St. Peter in Rome before 30,000 worshippers. The ceremony ended a year of Jubilee marking the 50th anniversary of the Pontiff's ordination, and also closed the "Crucifixion of Goodness" held in the Basilica of St. Mary Major. The Holy Father prayed before a statue of the Virgin before which he said his first Mass 50 years ago. The statue was carried in procession from St. Mary Major to St. Peter's and back. Thousands of the faithful watched. The Mass was attended by 10 Cardinals and the Italian Premier, Alcide De Gasperi. (AP Photo).

Council of Europe meet ends in Strasbourg

Strasbourg, April 2.

The Foreign Ministers attending the meeting here of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe have now left Strasbourg with the exception of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Mr. Bevin, who was resting today, will travel to Rome tomorrow. All the Foreign Ministers who belong to member States of the OEEC will foregather in Paris on Tuesday for the Council meeting of the Organisation.

Summing up the Strasbourg meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, observers here considered that it reflected a determined and successful attempt by the Ministers to meet the demands on the Consultative Assembly in order to promote co-operation between the two bodies on all questions.

Without sacrificing the principle of refusing to give actual executive authority to the Assembly, the Ministers have agreed to consultative machinery which makes it much simpler at any time for the Assembly to press its wishes on the attention of the Ministers, and, through them, on the Governments of member States.

Similarly, the Ministers, while refusing to grant the Assembly a direct mandate—to summon OEEC officials and demand information, have provided for closer liaison.

Invitation to Germany

Finally, by inviting Western Germany to become an associate member of the Council, the Ministers have kept the door open with the possibility of Western Germany joining in the near future.

The main business of the OEEC Council will be to make the principle appointments for the coming year and it is generally expected here that some organisational changes will also be decided.

It is widely forecast among members of delegation here who are also in touch with OEEC affairs, that the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. Dirk Stikker, will succeed Mr. Paul Van Zeeland as Chairman of the Consultative Group, which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the seven member States of the Executive Committee of the OEEC.

It is felt that the Belgian Foreign Minister could hardly continue, in the present unsettled state of Belgian affairs, to devote the necessary time to the work which this office entails.

Mr. Stikker, since January last, has been Political Conciliator of the OEEC. The office was created to meet a general desire to provide more continuous

invitations to Germany

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Call for Big Five peace pact

Paris, April 2.

M. Maurice Thorez, the Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, called today for a peace pact between France, Russia, the United States, Britain and Communist China to replace the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan.

He was speaking at the Party's 12th annual Congress which, coinciding with his 50th birthday, opened today at the Congress Hall, and each time he mentioned Marshal Stalin during his speech the thousands of more delegates rose and cheered.

Above the platform, in golden letters on a red background, was M. Thorez's declaration last year: "The people of France will never make war on the Soviet Union."

M. Thorez proposed a new plan for Communist action, in which foreign policy came first.

The plan was to include:

1.—The denunciation of the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, active French participation in "all efforts tending to the establishment of a democratic peace and reaffirmation of the Franco-Soviet Alliance."

2.—Absolute prohibition of the atomic bomb, and the conclusion of a peace pact between the Big Five Powers. Any Government initiating a war with the atomic bomb was to be considered a war criminal.

3.—Relations with the West German Government to be broken off.

Indo-China war

4.—An immediate end of the war in Vietnam, repatriation of the French Expeditionary Corps and recognition of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Government.

"France hangs by a thread," M. Thorez declared. "The threat of war is extremely grave."

Dealing with "errors" by Party members, he said: "The gravest error is to under-estimate the danger of war and to under-estimate the forces of the working class, the forces of the peace camp."

But he also condemned both those who said war was inevitable and those who said war would help bring about the end of capitalism.

On the home front, M. Thorez urged a friendly and fraternal approach to Socialist and Catholic workers, but insisted on the need for intensified Communist propaganda.

The delegates were warned that they must "continue to deliver blows against Trotskyist spies and Titoists introduced into our ranks," by M. Raymond Guyot, a Communist deputy from the Seine Department, who made the opening speech.—Reuter.

NINE KILLED IN HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, April 2.

Nine persons, said to be Communists, were killed in an encounter with a police party yesterday near Nulipadu, a village in Hyderabad State.

According to an official report, the police party was engaged in a battle with the Communists, who were armed with rifles and light machine guns.

The Communists were reported to be active in the area, and the police party was sent to deal with them.

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Master plan for Europe defence

The Hague, April 2.

Atlantic Pact defence ministers today unanimously approved a master plan for collective defence against any aggressor.

The Ministers said in a communique issued after a one-day meeting here that the plan would ensure the defence of the entire North Atlantic area both economically and efficiently.

The blueprint was drafted earlier this week by the Chiefs of Staff of the pact members under the chairmanship of General Omar Bradley of the United States, after the most careful intelligence assessment of Russia's military strength ever attempted.

Informed sources said the United States was assigned the role of long-range strategic bombing and, together with Britain and the Netherlands, the responsibility for keeping vital sea lanes open in the event of an attack.

The European partners were given the job of furnishing manpower and fighting a delaying action on the European continent until the United States and Britain could mobilise.

However, the communique issued by the Ministers after an all-day session disclosed no details of the top secret plan.

The communique said the plan calls for the integrated defence of the entire North Atlantic area as distinguished from individual national defence; each nation in accordance with article III of the treaty will help itself, and others in accordance with its available resources.

"Thus for the first time, 12 independent and sovereign nations have achieved, through democratic process, of an operational system for defending themselves and each other."

The communique added: "The Defence Ministers recognised the great importance of adequate financing to carry out the plan and the need for careful balance of the system for the present world situation. For this purpose they requested the Defence, Finance and Economic Committee to survey the financial and economic possibilities available for defence purposes."

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Shinwell, Johnson denials of report on Strachey; "Thing is sheer nonsense"

The Hague, April 2. The Defence Ministers of Britain and the United States today vigorously and categorically denied an American news agency report that the British War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was to be by-passed on Atlantic Pact defence secrets.

The British Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, backed strongly by the American Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, in a joint interview, told Reuter that Mr. Strachey's name had not been mentioned, officially or unofficially, at the North Atlantic Defence Chiefs' conference here.

Mr. Shinwell, declared, "I vigorously deny this story—the whole thing is sheer nonsense."

Mr. Johnson broke in, "That is correct. No such policy has been discussed by my Government, and the question has never been raised here."

(The American agency said in a cable from The Hague last night that American and British military leaders had arranged "a new system of exchanging confidential military information under which top secrets will be passed Mr. Strachey." The cable quoted extremely well-informed sources for the report. Mr. Strachey was recently attacked by the London Conservative "Evening Standard" for not having disavowed former alleged Communist views.)

Before leaving Schiphol today, Mr. Johnson again strongly denied the report about a new arrangement to prevent Mr. Strachey getting secret information.

Statement repeated

Asked whether he personally had any objection to Mr. Strachey he reiterated his statement to Reuter earlier that under the machinery of the Defence Pact, information was passed on only to the Defence Minister, Mr. Shinwell.

Speaking personally, Mr. Johnson added that he did not know Mr. Strachey and he had nothing

whenever to say about him. In any case, his name was not even mentioned during any of the discussions.

Mr. Shinwell had earlier also told Reuter that Mr. Strachey would, as Secretary of State for War, continue to receive the same information as was made available to him when he was in Mr. Strachey's position. (Mr. Shinwell was War Minister in the last Labour Government.)

"It is absurd to talk of a new policy introduced because of Mr. Strachey," Mr. Shinwell commented, adding that no country had pressed for any such arrangements.

At this point of the interview Mr. Johnson intervened to say that he wanted to pay a special tribute to Mr. Shinwell as Britain's Defence Minister.

"I have the greatest confidence in him and his policy," Mr. Johnson declared, adding that that was why he deprecated any efforts to undermine Mr. Shinwell's position. "By such stories as these," Reuter.

Come on Joe, what do you know?

Washington, April 2. Senate investigators today called on Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy to hand over the documentary evidence which he says will prove his spy charges against Owen Lattimore, and they hinted that they may subpoena the papers if necessary.

Senator McCarthy promptly replied that he was ready to produce "some affidavits and letters he outlined in his Senate speech last week but said he would withhold the names of his other informants even if it meant defying a subpoena.

The acting chairman of the investigating group, Theodore Francis Green, said issuance of a subpoena would be discussed tomorrow at a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, which is investigating Senator McCarthy's charge that the State Department is overrun with Communists.

However, Senator McCarthy, who is in hospital for sinus treatment, told the United Press he was determined to protect fully the sources of his information. He said he was quite certain that he would be able, after checking with the man in question, to furnish the subcommittee with the name of the mystery witness who said he was ready to swear that Mr. Lattimore was a Communist for many years.

Former Red official

Mr. McCarthy has identified the witness only as a former high Communist official and has refused to confirm or deny reports that it is Louis Budenz, one-time Communist editor. In New York, Mr. Budenz also declined to discuss the matter.

Senator McCarthy said that he would not give the subcommittee two other affidavits from anonymous persons which he said linked Mr. Lattimore with John Stewart Service, career diplomat. Mr. Lattimore will testify before the subcommittee on Tuesday. He said McCarthy's charges were false, irresponsible and libellous. Senator Green said the subcommittee would also grant another hearing to the Ambassador-at-large, Dr. Philip Jessup, if he wished for an opportunity to reply to Senator McCarthy's latest charges. Senator McCarthy charged yesterday that an organisation controlled by Dr. Jessup received US\$3,500 in cheques in 1942 and 1943 from William Vandervelt, Field alleged financial manager of Communist cause. Senator McCarthy identified the organisation as the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and said it was "selling anti-Communist Party line" by attacking the Chinese Nationalist government.

Dr. Jessup has already appeared before the subcommittee once to deny Senator McCarthy's earlier charge that he had an affinity for Red cause.—United Press.

MYSTERY OVER STATEMENT

Amsterdam, April 2. The U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, said today he had refused to sign a joint official statement on the status of British War Minister John Strachey.

Mr. Johnson's remark was in comment on a story carried by the Associated Press yesterday saying that British and American military chiefs have arranged to keep highly confidential information from Mr. Strachey because of his former Communist sympathies.

Mr. Strachey has been criticised by anti-Government newspapers for his past support of Communism.

Mr. Johnson told a group of correspondents that the British Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, came to the American delegation hotel in The Hague this morning with a statement that he wanted Mr. Johnson to issue with him.

"I concurred in the first sentence of the statement," said Mr. Johnson, "but further than that I was not prepared to go."

What was in the statement remained a mystery because Mr. Johnson boarded his special plane to return to Washington following a session of the Atlantic Pact Defence Ministers at The Hague without disclosing its contents.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Shinwell had never drafted a prepared statement but had merely given an exclusive interview to another news agency in Mr. Johnson's presence and with his approval.

Informed of Mr. Johnson's remark at the airport, the spokesman then said that if there had been a statement some of it was embodied in the interview to the agency correspondent. He would not say what, if any, portion was in the agency story.

When asked by correspondents what was in the statement which Mr. Shinwell wanted him to issue, Mr. Johnson said that it paid tribute to what Shinwell had done for American, British and Canadian co-operation.

Asked if the statement made any reference to any Minister, Mr. Johnson said that it did not.

(EDITORS NOTE: Mr. Johnson's reference at this point to Shinwell's effort for co-operation was apparently a slip of the tongue. The agency story referred to by the British Embassy spokesman deals with Strachey. If no other Minister was mentioned in the statement, Mr. Johnson must have been referring to Strachey.)

The original story by the Associated Press, based on information from extremely well informed sources, said American and British officials in private talks had agreed to by-pass Mr. Strachey in the future in exchanging top secret information. It was vigorously denied by Mr. Shinwell.

Data withheld

These same sources said earlier that highly secret data had been withheld from Britain because of Mr. Strachey's position in the government but that this situation has changed in view of understandings reached in the last few days.

In consequence of these, Britain will get more secrets from the U.S. in the future, these sources said.

There was no connection between this understanding and the Atlantic Pact Defence talks. The Ministers happened to be here to examine a joint plan for common defence which they adopted yesterday.

Faced by a crowd of eager reporters at the airport before leaving for Washington, Mr. Johnson evaded any direct confirmation or denial of the story despite numerous questions.—Associated Press.

KL OUTRAGE

Singapore, April 2. Sixteen were injured, two of them seriously, when a hand grenade was thrown into an amusement park in Kuala Lumpur among 60 spectators watching Siamese dancers.

One of the injured was a British soldier.—Associated Press.

TROUBLE IN SAIGON



Violent riots took place in Saigon, Indo-China, on the occasion of the visit to the port of two American warships. Photo shows debris littering the market square in Saigon after the riots. This was the centre of the disturbances.—AP Photo.

Rain-making experiment may point way to new life on earth

New York, April 3.

Somewhere in the wooded wilderness of New York State's Catskill mountains, a small band of scientists are about to begin an experiment that may point the way to new life for vast areas of the earth.

They are trying—for the first time on a day-to-day basis—to produce man-made rain.

Their immediate goal is to coax from the heavens enough water to fill New York City's half-empty reservoirs, and end a shortage that threatens to bedevil the nation's largest city for years to come.

But this may be only the beginning.

"In a world not producing enough food, there are many places suffering from a continuous lack of moisture and rain," one of the scientists said.

He added that if science helps the New York City problem, its work might well set a standard for similar problems in other parts of the world.

The group is ignoring scoffers and the usual dull-witted cynics and know-it-all officials, and beginning the work in earnest.

Deserts blooming? Forests springing from the world's sands? Grain fields thriving on the now parched wastelands of the Near East?

Nobody was drawing such rose-coloured blueprints. But some scientists pointed to the wonders irrigation has wrought in dry country, from Israel to New Mexico. And they watched the New York project for a clue to the future.

Ready to go

The project, a strange new chain reaction, land-and-air operation with borrowed equipment and drugstore chemicals, was just about ready to go. New York's Board of Estimate voted \$50,000 to start it. Mr. Wallace E. Howell, newly engaged chief of the project, awaited the lonely mountain region to the North for a control station site.

When may the first man-made rain fall on the 1,000 square mile watershed? Soon, Dr. Howell said—weather permitting.

It will be, he added, "the first time rain-making has been attempted scientifically for a practical purpose."

"There have been other attempts, but certainly not informed or enlightened attempts."

In Washington, the U.S. Weather Bureau—long skeptical of rain-makers—promised the New York unit full co-operation.

"We are impressed by the importance you are placing on an engineering approach with an impartial evaluation of the results," wrote Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, Weather Bureau Chief, adding, "The Bureau simply wants to get the facts. The 200 or more field tests we have made in various states show that the answer is not a simple one."

Rain-maker Howell is a cheerful, 35-year-old Harvard professor. He directs the Mount Washington Observatory in New Hampshire. The city is paying him \$100 for each day he works on rain-making. He warns the taxpayers not to expect miracles for their money.

Safe supply

"In the long run, we are able to judge the climate in the direction of moisture over the Catskills, we will have increased the safe supply of the city's water."

"And we will know under what conditions we can make rain in dry years, and whether that will help or not."

This will be more than man has known before—and he has been working at rain-making since the dawn of civilisation.

Primitive man tried magic. In many parts of the world he still does—witness the Hopi Indians and their frenzied, rain-invoking snake dance.

In the old days of vampire legend in Rumania, women and girls took off their clothes and walked at night to the edge of their village, where they emptied water-filled vessels on the ground.

In Estonia, in olden times, they tried another "rain-making" act. Three men would climb fir trees in a grove. One would strike burning brands together, summoning lightning. Another would beat a kettle, calling thunder. The boss would sprinkle water furiously.

Even after science began to replace magic, the notion lingered that a loud noise would produce rain. The United States Congress gave it an official try in 1891, sending a 9,000 pound expedition to Texas to set off dynamite and gas-filled balloons.

Some rain fell, but not enough to convince anybody that the experiment was worth repeating. All sorts of devices—electrified sand particles, among other things—have been tried in recent years. But rain-makers turned mostly to dry ice sprinkled from airplanes. It seems to work—sometimes, at any rate.

Silver iodide

They are going to use dry ice—the same familiar stuff often used to keep ice cream cold—in the New York project. But they will also use the newer technique of "seeding" clouds with silver iodide—and a pretty spectacular trick this is too.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, the Nobel prize winner scientist, says it makes ice crystals form in such vast numbers that the heat released may be equal to that of an atom bomb blast. It is released gradually, however—not in one deadly whoosh.

To make rain by this method, first pick your cloud. Usually it will be a big, woolly cumulus cloud—a "fair weather" cloud. It is made up of tiny water particles. They are so tiny, in fact, that 200,000,000 of them will fit into a thimble.

Your problem is to turn these billions of little drops into millions of bigger drops—big enough to fall.

If, after silver iodide has been impregnated in the cloud all goes well, a chain reaction develops, and suddenly you have got snow. It falls. If the temperature nearer the ground is warmer, the snow turns to rain.

Apart from salaries, the biggest item in this budget is radar. It is needed to "see" what is happening inside the doctored clouds.

Some scientists are skeptical. Some other people are fearful. Mayor Erasmus of Corning, 60 miles to the North of New York, has served notice that he doesn't want any of his city's rainfall taken by the big town.

But the Mayor of New York, William O'Dwyer, and his advisers say that they are confident that such objections can be pacified by reason. The big question is, "Can we make it rain?"—Associated Press.

BORDER INCIDENTS REPORTED

Calcutta, April 2. A border incident, involving the exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistan frontier guards, was reported yesterday at Joyanagar, about 60 miles from here.

Reports received in authoritative Indian quarters here said Pakistani police entered Indian Union territory firing at random, whereupon fire was returned by the West Bengal border police.

The raiders then withdrew into Pakistan territory.

In a similar incident at Joyanagar on March 31, one person was killed and several injured when Pakistan police and Ansars (Moslem volunteers) opened fire on Indian medical students and others engaged in relief work at a refugee camp on the Indian side of the border, these reports said.—Reuter.



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Water consumption of HK shipping sharply reduced

(By Our Harbour Reporter)
Water consumption of Hong Kong shipping has been reduced to as much as one-third of the normal supply of 600,000 gallons a day—a direct result of the response by local shipping firms to a "Save Water" appeal by the Marine Department.

Ships have been advised by their respective principals in the Colony to fill up at the last port before calling here. Most American-flagged ocean-going vessels are making Manila their water base. Many ships limit their supply to the nearest port of call from here.

The reduction has been maintained for a satisfactory length of time so that no restrictions on the supply of water to ocean-going shipping have been found necessary.

A number of shipping organisations operating a large fleet of ocean-going vessels have co-operated in helping to save the Colony's water supply by reducing their requirements only to necessity.

Many firms have diverted their ships to other ports for refill before they call at Hong Kong.

Most American ships have schedules to fill up either at Manila or Japanese ports en route to Hong Kong. This has considerably decreased consumption.

The Dutch shipping firm, Royal Inter-ocean Line, which has more than 15 ships calling here in a month, has advised their agents abroad to do the needful at Straits and Indonesian ports.

Official appeal

The Marine Department circulated the "Save Water" appeal to all shipping firms in the Colony requesting that they exercise the greatest care in supplying fresh water to their ships calling here.

It was disclosed that the normal daily supply to ocean-going vessels in port is 600,000 gallons. The appeal pointed out that the water supplied in Hong Kong through the PWD meters is only about one-third of the cost of the lowest charge in any other port in Far East.

"We are anxious to keep our port facilities as cheap as possible," it further stated.

Declaring that it is not the intention of Government to force shipping agents or owners to apply for supply and have applications scrutinised, the circular proclaimed that the Colony's water resources are now quite insufficient for present day needs.

If the rainfall is low during the following months the situation will become serious, it added.

In Hong Kong today, there are four companies which operate waterworks supplying fresh water obtained from two reservoirs—on the island, at the Talkoo Reservoir and the Jubilee Reservoir in the New Territories.

The largest organisation serving local shipping with fresh water is the Union Waterboat Company, which has a fleet of six modern steel-hull waterboats. This company provides fresh water supply to the ocean-going fleet.

The others are Chinese-owned—Tai Kee, Hung Lee and Sze Woo, each having one steel water-lifter. They cater mainly to river shipping and smaller harbour craft.

Each boat of the "Union" fleet is of 300 tons and is equipped with up-to-date facilities for delivery to a ship anchored in mid-stream. Water is pumped, by electric power through a four-inch diameter hose-pipe.

The Port Health Office conducts a regular inspection of the waterboat fleet in port. Conditions of storage, delivery and the potability of the water are carefully checked.

The "Union" fleet has its base near the Talkoo Sugar Refinery where fresh water is siphoned from the Talkoo Reservoir through the PWD meter main.

The Chinese-operated fleet fill up at a base off Lai-chuk, taking water from the Jubilee Reservoir. They "root" for the night at the Yau-mat Typhoon Shelter. Each ship has a total capacity of 105 tons.

Each company has its own call sign. Beginning at dawn, the waterboats rendezvous at their respective water base to fill up before they visit "clients" in answer to demands. Generally, each boat fills up only once a day.

"State within a state" in Eastern Germany

Berlin, April 2.
Two Russian mystery men are uncrowned kings of "a state within a state." They mine uranium in East Germany for Soviet atomic weapons.

Surrounded by Kremlin-like secrecy, Nikolai Mikhailovich Essakia and Mikhail Mitrofanovich Maltsev have lived in the Saxony mountains since 1947.

From their fortress headquarters at Aue, they rule a barricaded industrial principality about 40 miles long and 20 miles wide adjacent to Czechoslovakia.

Seventy thousand German miners are estimated on the payroll of their Soviet stock company, "Wismut Aktiengesellschaft."

Additional thousands of Germans work for Wismut, building dams, spur railways, houses and roads in its uranium concession. Soviet troops guarding and policing for Wismut are nearly equal in numbers to two divisions. Its territory is exempt from the authority of the East German republic.

Wismut never publishes a stockholders' report or publicly declares a dividend. Few of the army of workers have ever seen Essakia or Maltsev face to face. With a rouble capitalisation equivalent to US\$12,500,000, Wismut is owned down to its last ounce of German pickledblende by the USSR's non-ferrous metal industry trust.

All of its ore is shipped to Russia, the highest grade by air or rail express, the remainder by slow freight.

Although the Soviet Union is believed to have huge uranium deposits within its own frontiers, exploitation of the ore in Saxony could not have been more hectic if the life of Stalin had depended on it.

On orders from Moscow, Essakia and Maltsev suddenly mobilised a German labour force in mid-1947, put it behind barbed wire, and started digging. The conscripts included returned war prisoners, white collar workers, factory hands and just a sprinkling of experienced miners.

Old mountain shafts which once supplied medieval Europe with silver were re-opened. New ones were begun, picturesque springs that had been famous for their curative mineral waters were ruined by dynamiting. Resort hotels were taken over for company offices and billets.

Many inexperienced miners were killed or hurt in underground disasters. Thousands ran away from what they charged were slave labour camps and attempted to reach West Berlin or West Germany.

But operations, after more than three years, are reported to be stabilised for long-term production. Imported Russian engineers claim that working conditions in the Saxony mines compare favourably with those in their native land.

Speed-up

There is still a speed-up. Miners got only two free days a month. But the hardest among them can make as much as 2,000 East marks a month through premiums and bonuses, four times more than they would receive elsewhere in East Germany.

Vodka and Schnapps flow freely in Wismut's mining villages, city prostitutes have flocked there for easy money, and barroom brawls are commonplace.

But in the mines, all is grimly serious. Searchlights play on the entrances at night. Guards are on continual watch in gun towers. To leave the uranium area for visits home, workers must ask for special permission. It is like applying for a visa to go to a foreign country.

Nobody enters Essakia's and Maltsev's little kingdom except by clearance from the command of the Soviet occupation army. The ordinary German citizen of nearby Leipzig or Dresden has as

Another sub sighted off California

San Diego, California, April 2.

The U.S. Navy said it has received a report from the Coast Guard lifeboat station at Point Arguello, North of Santa Barbara, that a submarine was sighted at 6.20 a.m. today at a distance eight miles off shore.

The report was announced here by a public information officer of the Eleventh Naval District.

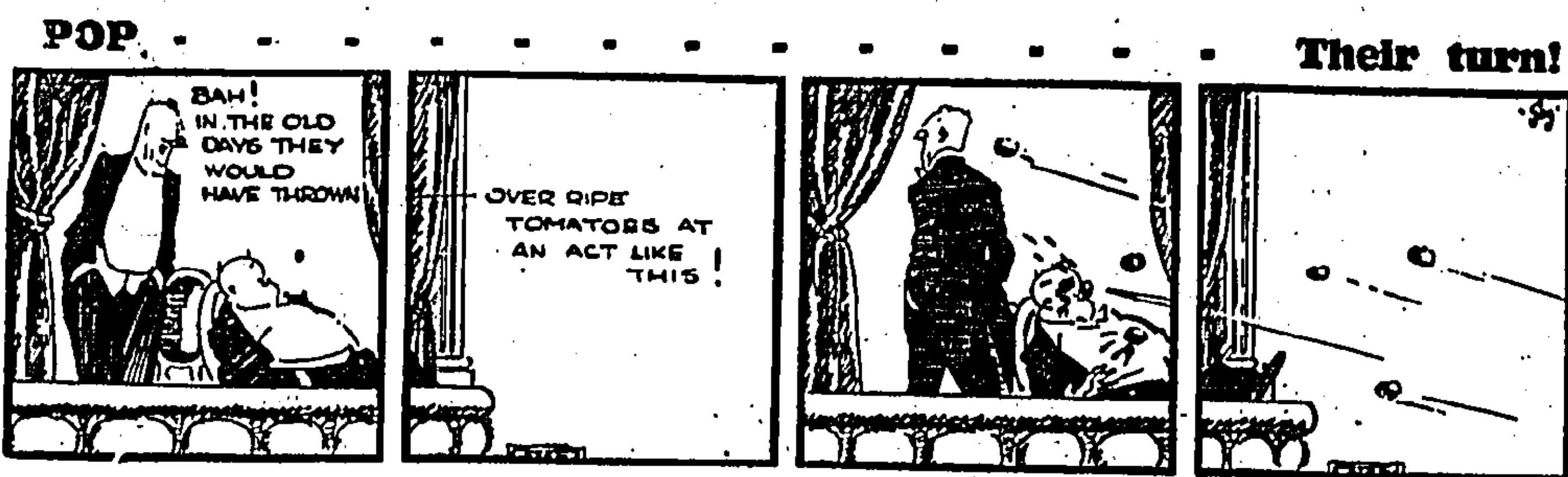
The Coast Guard men reported that the sub was travelling at about 15 miles per hour, that it had its running lights on and that no guns were evident. The Navy said there are no United States submarines in that area.

The Navy said it does not consider this a confirmed report and that Navy planes have been sent to investigate.

Coast Guardsmen at Point Arguello reported there was some overcast in that area but visibility was 20 miles.—Associated Press.

much chance of touring Wismut territory as if it were Shangri-la.

How great the role that Saxony uranium has played in Soviet development of the atomic bomb is anybody's guess. But there is no slackening in the production drive. The Wismut company has undertaken large-scale explorations recently in the Harz mountains in Thuringia.—Associated Press.



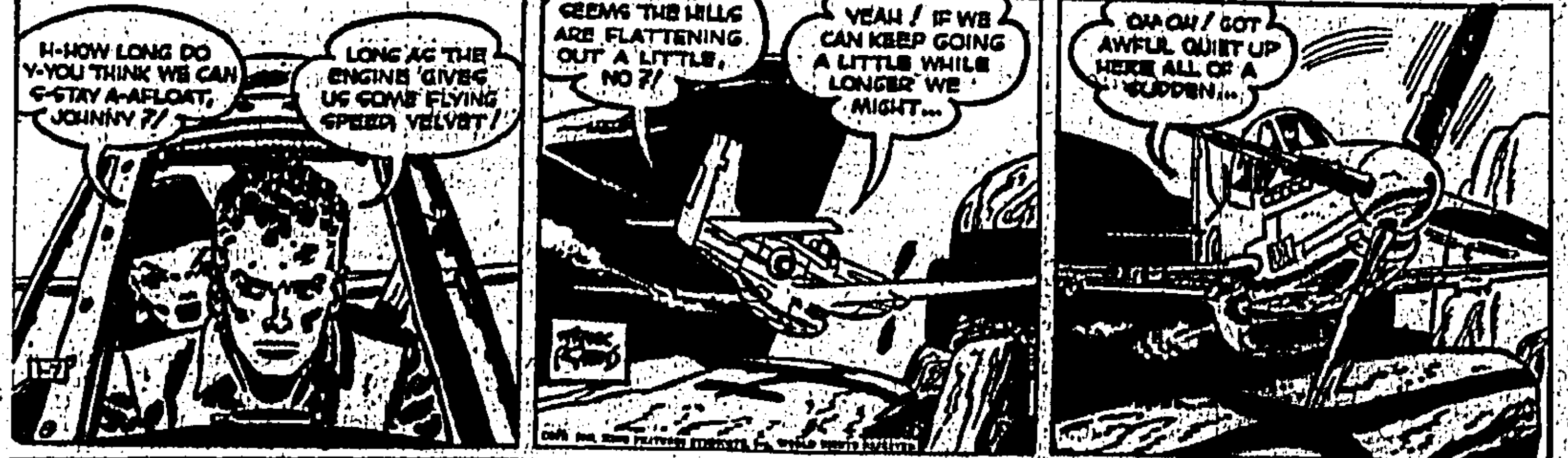
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ARRIVALS	SAILINGS	
"TJITJALENGKA"	5th Apr.	9th Apr.
"VAN HEUTE"	7th Apr.	13th Apr.
"TJIBADANE"	21st Apr.	25th Apr.
* Only to S'pore, Penang & B. Dell		
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA		
"BOISBEVAIN"	13th Apr.	10th Apr.
"STRAAT BOENDA"	13th Apr.	10th Apr.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	13th Apr.	10th Apr.
"TEGELBERG"	13th May	4th May
* not calling Manila		
JAPAN		
"BOISBEVAIN"	9th Apr.	17th Apr.
"STRAAT BOENDA"	2nd May	14th Apr.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	31st May	15th May
"TEGELBERG"	31st May	15th May
Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE		
EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		
ARRIVALS	SAILINGS	
"HOOGKERK"	10th April	8th Apr.
"MEERKERK"	early May	early June
"RYNKERK"	early May	early June
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JAPAN		
"HOOGKERK"	7th Apr.	17th Apr.
"MEERKERK"	1st May	14th Apr.
"RYNKERK"	Early June	early May
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M.S. "DONA NATI" 4th May

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

A little more interest in the Market was observable yesterday.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS

4% Loan 90.
3 1/2% Loan (1984 & 1940) 95.
3 1/2% Loan (1948) 97.
BANKS
H.K. & S. Bank 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2.
(Lon. Reg.) 4200.
Chartered Bank 42 1/2, 43 1/2.
Merchants Bank 42 1/2, 43 1/2.
Bank of East Asia 104 1/2.

INSURANCES

Canton Ins. 31 1/2.
Union Ins. 50 1/2, 50 1/2, 50 1/2.
China Underwriters 50.
H.K. Fire Ins. 31 1/2.

SHIPPING

Douglas 300.
H.K. & S. Steamship 11.
Indo China (Pref.) 60 1/2.
(Def.) 200.
Shanghai 63 1/2.
Union Waterways 25.
Asia Nav. 35.

DOCKERS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, Etc.
H.K. & S. Wharves 50.
North Point Wharves 50.
Shanghai Wharves 10.
H.K. Docks 17.
China Providence 12 1/2.
Shanghai Dockyards 45.
Wharves 25.

MINING

Teah Mines 5 1/2.
H.K. Mines 3 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS
H. & S. Hotels 9, 9 1/2, 10.
H.K. Lands 45.
Shanghai Lands 100.
Humphreys 15.
H.K. Hotels 20.
Chinese Estates Ex-Dir. 12 1/2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
H.K. Tramways 130 1/2, 130 1/2.
Peak Tram (Old) 17.
(New) 15.
Star Ferries 8 1/2.
C. Lights (Old) 11.
(New) 6 1/2.
H.K. Electric 27.
Macau Electric 20.
Sundown Lights 8 1/2.
Telephones 10.
Shanghai Gas 1 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS
Cald. Merg. (Ord.) 25.
Canton Iron 3 1/2.
Cement Ex-Dir. 11 1/2, 11 1/2, 11 1/2.
H.K. Ropes 10.

STORES, Etc.
Dairy Farms 30 1/2.
Wahson Ex-Dir. 27, 28 1/2, 28 1/2.
Y. Crawford 21 1/2, 22 1/2.
Sincere 8 1/2.
China Emporium 9 1/2.
Sun Co. Ltd. 2 1/2.
Kwong Sang Hong 9 1/2.
Wing On (H.K.) 6 1/2.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 9 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS
China Entertainment 15.
H.K. Constructions (Old) 2 1/2.
(New) 1 1/2.
Vibro-Pillars 11 1/2.
Mersman Investments 9 1/2.
Mersman (H.K.) 10.
Shanghai Loan 1 1/2.
Yankee 2 1/2.

COTTONS

RUBBER, etc. COMPANIES
Alma Estates 15 1/2.
Anglo-Dutch 30.
Anglo-Java 10.
Bata 10.
Bata Plantations 50.
Chemor United 50.
Cheng Rubbers 10.
Consolidated Rubbers 25.
Dominion Rubbers 1 1/2.
Kola Bahro 30.
Kroonok Javaz 15.
Langkate 10.
Rajah Rubbers 30.
Rubber Trust 1 1/2.
Samagha Rubbers 50.
Semambu Rubbers 20.
Shanghai Kelaka 4 1/2, 4 1/2.
Shanghai Kelaka 10.
Shanghai Kelaka 25.
Shanghai Kelaka 50.
Sua Mangzai 30.
Sungel Duris 10.
Tanah Merah 30.
Tebong Rubbers 10.
Zhangke Rubbers 30.

Money Market

US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$24 1/4 and closed at \$25. Highest and lowest rates of the day were \$25 1/4 and \$24 1/4. The dollar was through from HK\$24 1/4 and \$24 1/4. Sterling opened at HK\$18 1/2 and closed at \$18 3/4. Australian pounds opened at HK\$12 1/2 and closed at \$12 1/2. Pounds were stationary at HK\$12 1/2. Ticals were lower at HK\$27 1/2. NEI Guilders were stationary at \$7 1/2.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M/V "AGAMEMNON"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on April 4, 1950, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, April 3, 1950.

FAST ACTION NOTED IN U.S. BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AS STEEL OUTPUT HIGH

New York, April 2.

A twelve-month high in steel production set the pace for fast action in business and industry this week.

Other major measurements of industrial activity held close to the best marks since the end of the coal strike with another good turnout of cars a feature.

A bulky stock market and disappointment in some quarters over the drab trend in Easter apparel sales were the principal unfavourable factors.

Analysts were split concerning reasons for the failure of the indices to rush into department stores and buy a lot of Easter finery thus far. Some thought it was because too much of the current family income was being spent on cars, television sets, washers, furniture and electric appliances, leaving little for anything else except the most essential items.

Others thought unfavourable weather plus a tendency to postpone the major buying spree until the last minute, accounted for the fact that retail sales for the country as a whole were barely even with the previous week and averaged four per cent under a year ago.

The magazine "Steel" introduced this note of caution in its weekly summary:

"Despite the strong current market position, uncertainty for business after mid-year persists. Industrial purchasers, while

Cotton wants new tariff policy in U.S.

Palm Beach, April 2. American cotton textile manufacturers called on the government to adopt a tariff policy that would protect the industry and its half million employees from reviving low wage foreign textile industries.

At the same time, the American manufacturers decided to join the British next month in sending a group to Japan to study the industry in that country where the mills recently were ordered to be returned to Japanese control by SCAP.

The tariff resolution, adopted at the closing session of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute convention here, asked the government to adopt as fundamental in all decisions the principle that the United States must be kept strong if it is to maintain leadership in world economic adjustment.

For protection

The manufacturers said that part of the free enterprise system in America has been the maintenance by government of necessary tariff duties to protect workers and industries from unfair foreign competition.

"Imports into the United States of commodities produced in foreign countries by workers earning as little as 10 and 15 cents an hour are in fact imports of low foreign labour costs and thus constitute a real threat to the American cotton textile industry which pays wages averaging \$1.20 an hour," the resolution said.

The manufacturers asserted that United States tariff duties on cotton products have been reduced by an average of approximately 25 per cent in the last 10 years, while in the same period labour costs have mounted more than 200 per cent.

They added that the effectiveness of the remaining U.S. tariff duties on cotton textile products have been seriously jeopardised as a result of many foreign countries devaluing their currency.

Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M/V "DONA NATI"

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, April 3, 1950.

Variety on metal mart; silver down

New York, April 2.

The non-ferrous metals market offered plenty of variety this week. Zinc prices advanced, silver and tin declined, demand for lead perked up and a supply pinch threatened in copper.

Foreign origin silver skidded 1 1/2 cents an ounce this week in two reductions to 71 1/2 cents an ounce, New York. The changes were the first since July 9, 1949. Abnormally heavy imports of silver from Japan, Hong Kong, Europe and the Near East found buying interest dull here, trade sources reported, resulting in price concessions.

Tin prices lost ground all week and ended 2 1/2 cents a pound lower at 74 1/2 cents, New York. Sales were few and far between. The slapping quotations reflected weakness in the London and Singapore markets which were reported to be unsettled by developments at the meeting of the International Tin Study Group in Paris.

Zinc rose a quarter cent a pound to 10 1/4 and suppliers were reported unable to satisfy demand at the new level. Copper also was in tight supply. Some producers are already in a fairly well sold out position because of uncertainty over strike threats. Sales of copper for March delivery were estimated to total around 107,000 tons and for April shipment about 60,000 tons so far. The price was strong at 18 1/2 cents.

Consumer buying of lead quickened sharply this week compared with the slow pace of the previous week. The market quotation of 10 1/2 cents, New York held unchanged. Scrap lead supplies were drying up. The smelting charge for lead battery plates was down to around \$45 a ton as the week ended compared with only \$60 only little over a week ago.—Associated Press.

SHIP MOVEMENTS

The ss. American Reporter (V.19-In) is now due here on April 5. She will be moored to Buoy A-6 for discharging/loading of her cargo.

MAERSK LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The M/V "GERTRUDE MAERSK" having arrived from New York and Ports of call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expenses into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 6, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 6, 1950, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before May 2, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No insurance will be affected.

JERSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, April 2, 1950.



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"General Gordon" Arr. Apr. 28 Sails Apr. 29
"President Wilson" Arr. May 2 Sails May 3

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

"President Harrison" Arr. Apr. 4 Sails Apr. 5
"President McKinley" Arr. Apr. 13 Sails Apr. 13

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

"President Johnson" Arr. Apr. 15 Sails Apr. 15
"President Fillmore" Arr. May 1 Sails May 14

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"BENLAWERS"	U.K. via Singapore.	IN PORT
"BENVANNOCH"	do	16th Apr.
"BENATTOW"	do	27th Apr.
"BENNEVIS"	do	30th Apr.
"BENCRAUCHAN"	do	9th May
"BENWYVIE"	do	11th May
"BENCLEUCH"	do	27th May
"BENVOIRLICH"	do	6th June
"BENARTY"	do	11th June
"BENMACDUI"	do	25th June

SHIP	FROM	DU
"BENATTOW"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull.	20th Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	15th May
"BENMACDUI"	do	15th June

SHIP	FROM	DU
"BENNEVIS"	Genoa, Liverpool, Avonmouth, Le Havre, & Hamburg.	30th Apr.

SHIP	FROM	DU
"BENVANNOCH"	Genoa, Avonmouth, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull.	6th Apr.
"BENWYVIE"	do	12th May
"BENARTY"	do	10th June
"BENLAWERS"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Havre, Antwerp & Rotterdam.	Buoy A. 9
"BENCRAUCHAN"	do	3rd May
"BENVOIRLICH"	do	30th May
"BENALDER"	do	25th June

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